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The Bombay Chronicle

The Leading Motor House of Asia: BOMBAY CYCLE AND MOTOR AGENCY, HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

VOL. II. NO. 279. BOMBAY: MONDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1914. ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE.

Date of Sailing.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connects at Aden with	Tons.
28th Nov.	Kaisar-i-Hind	11500	...	...
5th Dec.	Salsette	6000	Medina	12500
12th "	Persia	8000	...	...
19th "	Salsette	6000	Mongolia	10000
26th "	Caledonia	8000	...	...
1915. 2nd January	Salsette	6000	Malwa	11000
9th "	India	8000	...	...
16th "	Salsette	6000	Morea	11000
23rd "	Arabia	8000	...	...
30th "	Salsette	6000	Maloja	12500

TENDERS leave BALLARD PIER on the day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 12-30 p.m., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA and NEW ZEALAND.

These steamers leave Bombay usually fortnightly, on WEDNESDAY. Single and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information apply to—

W. L. FIRTH,
Acting Superintendent.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

(Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.)

Incorporated in Japan.

To Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamers.	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
Jinsen Maru.	T. Terada.	3788	26th. Nov.	6th. Dec.
Wakasa Maru.	K. Hosmo.	6365	29th. Nov.	11th. Dec.
Colombo Maru.	O. Sakamoto.	4709	13th. Dec.	25th. Dec.
Tsushima Maru.	...	6712	16th. Dec.	21st. Dec.
HakusanMaru	Naguchi.	4543	26th. Dec.	11th.Jan.15

For Freight apply to—

T. IBUKIYAMA,
Manager,
NIPPON YUSEN-KAI-SHA,
York Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

PHILLIPS & Co., Ltd.,

WHOLESALE & MANUFACTURING HEMISTS.

BOMBAY & POONA.

Import Drugs, Chemicals, Surgical Instruments, Chemical apparatus, Patent medicines and Druggists' sundries of every description direct from the makers thus ensuring the best of materials from first sources—

Orders are solicited from Railways, Municipalities, Native States, Schools, Dispensaries and Families.

Flooring Tiles, Marble Merchants and Contractors.

GAZDAR & Co.,

Sole Agents for the

HENRY RICHARDS TILE Co.,

28, *CHURCH-GATE ST., FORT,*

BOMBAY.

Bath Tubs, Lavatories, Urinals, Bath-room Fittings, etc.

SHIPPING.

ELLERMAN'S CITY AND HALL LINES.

(JOINT SERVICE)

"SAILINGS 1914."

Steamer.	Tons.	Leave Karachi about.
S. S. City of York	7,834	3rd Dec.

SPRING SAILINGS 1915.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Karachi about.	Leave Bombay about.
City of Paris ..	9,239	20th March	22nd March
City of Cairo ..	..	10th April	12th April
City of Karachi ..	5,573	..	30th April

FARES.	1st class Singles	1st class Returns	2nd class Singles.	2nd class Returns.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles	578	891	429	649
London via Marseilles	653	1,091	489	889
Liverpool	605	957	462	784
London via Marseilles outside Liverpool	..	999	..	787

Rates of passage and dates of sailing subject to alteration without notice.

Concession granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The A and C Class steamers carry a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess.

A and C Class steamers have Electric Light and Fan, fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

Through booking in connection with Cunard Line.

Most of the above steamers are fitted with "WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY."

For passages and full particulars apply to:—

Bombay:—Messrs. Ed. Sate & Sons, Agency.

KILLICK NIXON & CO.,

Karachi: Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell and Co., Ltd.

BOMBAY-AMERICAN LINE

DIRECT SAILINGS MONTHLY.

TAKING CARGO FOR NEW YORK, BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA, OR BALTIMORE,

For further particulars regarding freight apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.,
TURNER, MORRISON & CO., LTD.,
Agents.

BANKING.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

Esplanade Road, Fort BOMBAY.
(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)
Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.

Subscribed Capital	£2,000,000
Paid up Capital	£1,000,000
Reserve Fund	£1,100,000

Head Office.
26, Bishopsgate, London, E. C.

Branches.

Calcutta	Chittagong	Zanzibar
Bombay	Rangoon	Mombasa
Madras	Mandalay	Nairobi
Karachi	Colombo	Nakuru
Lahore	Kandy	Kisumu
Amritsar	Newera-Elliya	Jinja
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Kampala
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Entebbe
Tuticorin		
Cochin		

Agents in Mauritius:
Mauritius Commercial Bank.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One Year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENCY DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

are opened for Approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs.1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE.

payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS.

are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

JAMES SMITH,
Acting Manager.

Post Box 141.

ENGLISH AND AMERICAN PAINLESS DENTISTRY.

HIGHEST CLASS WORKAN GUARTEED

Dr. CARR, D.D.S.

Dental Surgeon,

107, ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT,

OPPOSITE CLOCK TOWER,

Hours 9 to 8. BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS as follows:—

FOR KARACHI.

WEEKLY FROM VICTORIA DOCK.

Vessels. Tons. Sailing date. Time. Routes

LINGA, 2,184 Mon. 23rd Nov. 11 a.m. †P. B. D. and C. M.

CHAKDARA, 3,080, Thurs. 26th Nov., 9 a.m. LHASA, 2,134, 27th November. *Direct. †Porebunder, Dwarka, and Cutch Mandvi. *On arrival of the English Mail steamer.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSHIRE.

S. S. "CHAKDARA," 3,080 tons, on Thursday, 26th November, calling at Karachi, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder, Abbas, Bahrim, and Bushire.

FOR SEYCHELLES AND EAST AFRICA.

S. S. "PALITANA," 2998 tons, about 28th November, calling at Seychelles Mombasa, and Zanzibar.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA.

(Direct.)

Frequent sailings with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Strait Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO., Agents,
Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier.
Bombay.

23rd November 1914.

SHIPPING.

ANCHOR LINE.

PROPOSED SAILINGS OF THE ANCHOR LINE.

Steamer.	Ton. nage.	Captain.	Leave Bombay about
S.S. Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso	28th Nov 1914

APPROXIMATE SAILINGS FOR 1915.

Steamer.	Tonnage.	Captain.	Leave Bombay about.
S.S. "Massilia" ..	5,091	J. Thompson	1st Feb. 1915
S.S. "Olympia" ..	5,124	J. L. Henderson	15th Feb. 1915
S.S "Scindia" ..	5,106	Wm. Kelso	1st March 191

Subsequent sailings cannot be announced at present on account of the war but due notification will be given as soon as possible.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH MARCONI WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

All the four berth cabins have now been given up and in future only three persons will be berthed in the cabins that originally held four.

FARES.

	Single. Rs.	Return. Rs.
Bombay to Suez	413	627
Bombay to Port Said	446	677
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool	578	924
Bombay to London overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool	653	999
Bombay to Gibraltar	590	891
Bombay to Liverpool	605	957
Bombay to New York	941	1,429
Bombay to Cairo, including train fares from Suez	446	...

All return tickets are available for 2 years

Concessions granted to Families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea-Planters, etc.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rates to Europe include free passage by B. I. S. N. Company's steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

Through tickets to America per Anchor Cunard Joint Passenger Service.

For any further information regarding passage, apply to the undersigned:—

W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.,
Agents, Bombay.

F. CORNAGLIA.

BOMBAY & POONA.

Caters or large and small parties in his usual Recherche style.

Prices Moderate,

F. CORNAGLIA,

Manufacturing Confectioner and Caterer,

83, 85, Medows Street, and 7, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

Arsenal Road, Poona.

Telegrams "Cornaglia"; Telephone No. 42.

ICO

When buying GHEE or BUTTER, you are not sure what you are paying for in this age of adulteration and frauds Those, however, who buy our

I. C. O. REFINED COTTONSEED Oil have the satisfaction of knowing that they get not only cent per cent value of their money but more.

I. C. O. REFINED COTTONSEED OIL is not a substitute for Ghee or Butter but a substance par excellence suitable for cooking, frying, rendering, baking and salad dressing.

I. C. O. REFINED COTTONSEED OIL is now used by leading families, hotels, restaurants and cafes. It is highly spoken of by Surgeon and Mrs. Walness (Miraj); Mr. F G. H. Anderson, I. C. S. (Collector of Surat.) Dr. Patwardhan (Chief Medical Officer, Palanpur); Prof. Dhakmarwala (Vice Principal of Bombay Veterinary College) and Dr. Harold Mann.

THE INDIAN COTTON OIL Co. Ltd.,

HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

BANKING.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.

Capital Authorized and Issued ...	Rs. 20,00,000
Capital Subscribed ...	Rs. 15,50,000
Capital Paid up ...	Rs. 11,42,795
Reserve Fund ...	Rs. 10,60,000

HEAD OFFICE—LAHORE.

Branches—

Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D. I. Khan, Ferozepore, Gujranwali Jullundhur, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Lyalpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshawar City, Amballa City, Rawalpindi, Sargodha, Sialkote, Patalia and Srinagar.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interests which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought collected, and discounted.

For other particulars, and rules of business apply to—

SRI RAM, B.A.,
Manage

BANKING.

THE EASTERN BANK, LIMITED.

(Incorporated in England.)

SAVINGS DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

The Bank receives Savings Deposits on the following terms:—

Interest is allowed at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum on the minimum balance, up to but not exceeding Rs. 3,000 at the credit of an account between the 6th and the last business days of each calendar month.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and may be made payable to any one or more of them, or to the survivor to survivors.

Copies of the rules are obtainable on application at the Bank. 264

THE BURMAH OIL Co., Ltd

(SCOTLAND.)

B. O. C. LUBRICATING OILS.

B. O. C. LAMP OILS. B. O. C. PITCH.

B. O. C. PETROL B. O. C. CANDLES.

B. O. C. MOTOR OILS B. O. C. NIGHTLIGHTS

B. O. C. GREASES. B. O. C. WAX.

BOMBAY AGENTS:

SHAW WALLACE & Co., Wallace Street

P. O. Box 203. Telephone Nos. 102 & 1439.

Those of us who realise that the nation is best served by

CONFIDENCE

AND

A CHEERFUL SPIRIT

will undoubtedly rise to the occasion in spite of the depression of war, and will insist on carrying out a programme in entirety for

CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR AS USUAL,

thereby setting an example to those lugubriously inclined, compelling them to join in the chorus of

NO!

to the question of

ARE WE DOWNHEARTED?

It is with pleasure that we publish the fact that as far as

BRITISH JEWELLERY

supplies are concerned there has been no suspension of imports (unlike those of the enemy), and it may be of interest for our readers to know that we are offering

BRITISH-MADE

Bracelets, Brooches, Nicklets, Pendants, Watch Chains and Ladies' Guards &c. IN GOLD

EXPANDING BRACELET WATCHES

we have some unique and beautiful designs which our long experience and our large purchases enable us to sell at lower prices, quality for quality, than those who do not understand this trade, but merely buy a few to help complete stock in imitation of the "Universal Provider" system.

Of our new goods we regret we have no

ILLUSTRATED LIST

at present. We therefore invite all who are seeking

WEDDING PRESENTS, CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR GIFTS OR SOUVENIRS.

to pay our establishment a visit when we are sure that the character and

DISTINCTIVENESS

of our Unrivalled Stock will be made apparent.

MARCKS & CO., LTD..

JEWELLERS, WATCHMAKERS &c.

BOMBAY & POONA.

BANKING.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

(REGISTERED IN JAPAN.)

ESTABLISHED 1880.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL Yen	48,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ...	„ 30,000,000
RESERVE FUND ...	„ 19,250,000

HEAD OFFICE.—YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies as

Antung	Hsien	Liaoyang
Changchun		Calcutta
Dairen (Dalney		London
Hankow		Lyons
Harbin		Fengtien (Mukden)
Hongkong		
Honolulu		Nagasaki
Kobe		Newchwang
Los Angeles (Cal. U.S.A.)		New York
		Osaka
Pekin		
Ryojun (Port Arthur)		
San Francisco		
Shanghai		
Tiehling		
Tientsin		
Tokyo		
Tsingtau		

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI, Manager.

Post Box No. 267.
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE BOMBAY MERCHANTS' BANK LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE.—APOLLO STREET.

BRANCHES—

Mumbadevi (Bombay) and Ahmedabad.

Interest on fixed deposits for 12 months at 5 per cent. p. m. Savings Bank 4 per cent. Current accounts on daily balances 3 per cent. at Bombay.

Rates for short deposits and information regarding terms of any other Banking business to be ascertained on application.

JAINARAYAN HINDUMAL DANI,
Managing Director.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED

(Incorporated in Great Britain.)

TOTAL FUNDS.....£19,618,135

ANNUAL INCOME.....27,542,708

FIRE, LIFE,

MARINE, PROFITS

AND

MOTOR CAR INSURANCE

Send for Prospectus and Particulars to:—

G. M. ROSS, Resident Secretary

Royal Insurance Buildings, BOMBAY,

Or. T. H. MOORE & Co., Chief Agents

Hummum St., Fort,

BOMBAY.

What an Awful Griping!—Some pills make such an awful griping. Kasagra, the liquid laxative and perfect constipation cure doesn't grip at all. Besides, it tastes good. Why not try it next time?

180—D8

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

"WANTED," "TO LET" and "FOR SALE" Advertisements are charged at the following rates WHICH MUST BE PREPAID:—

ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding twenty words, Re. 1 per insertion; every additional line (six words) or part of a line 4 annas. Headings count as two lines.

Advertisers are requested to send remittance with copy of advertisement to avoid delay in publication.

Advertisers are requested to note that the publishers cannot undertake to send Replies to Advertisements unless a sufficient amount is prepaid to cover Postage. Replies can always be obtained at the Office on production of the Voucher given between the hours of 11 a.m., and 5 p.m.

SPECIAL CONTRACT RATES

may be had on application to—

The Manager "Bombay Chronicle."

LINING and Recushioning Carriages, Motor-Cars, Furnitures, undertaken at moderate rates by certified workmen. Apply to D. D. PATEL, Co-operative Store, Parel. 4487

DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE Economics, Law and Banking. The Premier College in India patronised by Princes, and recognised by other High Authorities. Best Examination results, 80, Esplanade Road. 882

YOUR PIANO—Does it need tuning or repairing. We place the services of thoroughly competent workmen at your disposal. Our charges are moderate and whatever we do for your instrument we guarantee it will be done as well as it is possible. MARCKS AND CO., LTD., Bombay and Poona, Agents for the World-known Bluthner Pianos.

PIANOS:—MR. A. F. SOUNDY having severed his connections with MESSRS. SOUNDY & CO., LTD., Music Warehouse, is now prepared to undertake TUNINGS and REPAIRS to all makes of PIANOS, ORGANS, HARMONIUMS, etc. Satisfaction guaranteed. Apply A. F. SOUNDY, "Sea Croft," Colaba Reclamation, Bombay. 2450

WANTED.

CARLTON HOTEL.—Wanted PIANIST for orchestra, evenings only. Also HARD-WORKING HEAD BANDMAN.

Apply sharp to—

SYDNEY K. THOMPSON,
Manager.

WANTED—At Meerut College an M. A. in English. Applicants must have experience. A man who is good at games would be preferred. The post is at present temporary but should the person selected prove suitable, there is every likelihood of its being made permanent. Pay Rs. 150 to 175 according to qualifications.—Apply to the PRINCIPAL. 3031

WANTED applications for posts of Subedar Rs. 100 and of Jamadar Rs. 60. Those having good English education and medically fit need apply. Military pensioners having these qualifications will be preferred. Apply with testimonials mentioning Caste, age etc., to

COMMANDANT,
Bhavnagar Infantry,
Kathiawar
4439

EASTERN BENGAL STATE RAILWAY. MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.—WANTED a MEDICAL MAN, with English qualifications for the post of DEPUTY CHIEF MEDICAL OFFICER of the Eastern Bengal State Railway. Applicants must not be more than 35 years of age and must produce satisfactory evidence of professional ability and experience. The selected applicant will be appointed in the first instance on probation for one year.

Applications, accompanied by evidence of qualification and testimonials, are to be addressed by letter only to

THE AGENT,
Eastern Bengal State Railway,
3043 Sealdah, Calcutta.

WANTED—A Head Assistant for the Office of the Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, Punjab, Lahore.

Applicants must have previous experience and be well up in noting and drafting. Pay Rs 160 per mensem with future prospects.

The selected candidate will be on probation for 6 months and should be prepared to join on receipt of orders.

Applications with copies of testimonials will be received by Undersigned up to the 30th November, 1914.

C. J. BAMBER,
Colonel, I.M.S.,
Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals,
Punjab.

Lahore, 12th November, 1914.
3045

WANTED by the Jharia Board of Health for the Jharia Mining Settlement, Bihar India, a Chief Sanitary Officer on a pay of Rs. 1,200 (£80) rising to Rs. 1,500 (£100) a month, with a free house or allowance in lieu thereof. The leave rules will be the same as those for employés of District Boards in Bihar and Orissa. Travelling Allowance at 1st class Government rates will be given. Only fully qualified medical men possessing a European Diploma of Public Health, with previous experience of sanitary work, need apply. Applicants must be under the age of 45. The selected candidate will be expected to sign a contract of employment for five years terminable at any time by either party on six months' notice. He should join his appointment at once. If in England, he will be given a free passage. The appointment is subject to the approval of Government, in whom the power of appointment is vested under the Act. Applications will be received by the undersigned up to, 15th February, 1915.

S. R. HIGNELL, I.C.S.,
Deputy Commissioner of Manbhum,
and
Chairman of the Jharia Board of Health,
Purulia,
B. N. Ry.
Bihar & Orissa,
9084 India.

WANTED—a TEMPORARY CLERK, must be a capable typist. Apply ROYAL NAVAL ORDNANCE DEPOT, Bombay Arsenal.

WANTED—Assistant Accountant. 33rd Light Cavalry, salary, Rs. 80 per mensem. Apply to O. C. Depot, 33rd Light Cavalry, Aurangabad, giving qualifications and references. 3049

WANTED—SUB-INSPECTORS for State Police pay Rs. 40 to 80 according to qualifications, trained hands should apply to GENERAL SUPDT. POLICE, Kotah. 3042

WANTED—temporary for BUTCHER ISLAND, an INDIAN who can read and write English, to assist the Foreman in charge. Pay 35 Rupees per month. Quarters free. Apply ROYAL NAVAL ORDNANCE DEPOT, Bombay Arsenal.

WANTED for our Mills at Kurla and Ahmedabad MATRICULATED PARSI APPRENTICES of strong physique. Apply—

TATA SONS & CO.,
Navsari Buildings, Fort, Bombay.
4491

CATHEDRAL HIGH SCHOOL for Boys, Lahore—Wanted a trained Kindergarten teacher. European and Church of England. Salary 80-10-100 with board and quarters, also Provident Fund. Apply with certificates, etc. to the Principal. 4462

WANTED as ASSISTANT SURGEON on Rs. 100-5-125. The appointment will be on one year's probation. Only Hindu graduates should apply to the undersigned with copies of testimonials which will not be returned. Apply to Box No. 1027 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 4492

WANTED two MATRICS or SCHOOL FINAL as ASSISTANT MASTERS in A. V. School, Camp Deesa, each on Rs. 20 per mensem. Apply at once to the Undersigned with testimonials as well as mention of Second Language.

W. S. BROWNE, Captain,
3046 Cantonment Magistrate, Deesa.

WANTED.—Chronic Sufferers who have tried all cures in vain to consult me. Treatment and medicines free to poor patients during October and November months.

DR. H. HOLST,
309, Hornby Road, (opp. Petit Library),
Hours 11-3; week days only.
4240

WANTED.—For VICTORIA HIGH SCHOOL, Barwani a graduate strong in Mathematics and History. Salary Rs. 75 p.m. Applications with copies of testimonials must reach the undersigned not later than 5th December, 1914.

THE SUPERINTENDENT
STATE EDUCATION,
4485 BARWANI, C. I.

WANTED for January next at LA MARTINIERE COLLEGE, Lucknow, an ASSISTANT MASTER to teach general form subjects in Middle or Primary Classes. Preference for a trained teacher specially qualified to teach Drawing: age not above 35. Salary Rs. 150-10-200 P. M. with free quarters and benefit of Provident Fund. Apply by letter stating age, qualifications etc., to

THE PRINCIPAL & SECRETARY,
La Martiniere College, Lucknow.

WANTED—A Superintendent for an Industrial School to be started at Gujranwala.

Only competent men with qualifications of an L. M. E. or L. T. E. of the Central Technological Institute, Bombay or a similar Institute, need apply. Candidate having previous experience in an Industrial Institute or some big Factory or Mill will be given preference.

Pay Rs. 100 to Rs. 200 a month, according to qualifications.

Address applications with copies of testimonials, which will not be returned, to:—

TEK CHAND, I.C.S.
Deputy Commissioner and President,
District Board, Gujranwala, (Punjab).
3044

WANTED some ASSISTANT SURGEONS and SUB-ASSISTANT-SURGEONS for Gwalior State Military Service, Salary for Assistant-Surgeons, Rs. 100 p.m., with horse allowance Rs. 15 and for Sub-Assistant-Surgeons Rs. 45 p.m., with horse allowance Rs. 15. Selected candidates shall have to serve in or out of India whenever required and they shall have to enter into a bond for two years to that effect.

Only young and energetic men need apply.

Applications with copies of testimonials (which will not be returned) be forwarded to:—

THE CHIEF MEDICAL OFFICER &
SANITARY COMMISSIONER,
3047 GWALIOR STATE.

APPLICATIONS are invited for the post of CLERK OF WORKS, Kidderpore Docks, on a pay of Rs. 300 per month with free quarters. Applicants must be over 25 and under 35 years of age.

The work consists of supervising the carrying out of all repairs to and the maintenance of quarters, sheds, warehouses jetties, roads, etc., at the Docks including the construction of all minor additions thereto, also supervising the conservancy staff.

Applicants must be able to level, set out and measure up works and prepare estimates and contract certificates.

Applications, stating age, qualifications and experience addressed to THE CHIEF ENGINEER, Port Commissioners, should be submitted before noon on the 9th of December, 1914.

17th November, 1914. 3041

WANTED.

WANTED—Ladies and gentlemen INSURANCE CANVASSERS. Commission 40 per cent. Fixed allowance on good business; also for sale of scientific medicines, commission 20 per cent. MANAGER NORTHERN CIRCARS LIFE OFFICE, Opposite Medical Hostel, Bombay. 4473

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE an ENGLISH VIS-a-VIS. Coupe wheels; as newly done up, good as new; light and elegant. Apply to Mr. PRESS, COACH FACTORY oppo. Kandavadi, Girgaum Road. 2620

TO BE LET

TO BE LET—2ND FLOOR lately occupied by The Parsi Press on Frere Road, Fort. Apply next door No. 105. 4284

HIGH CLASS Boarding House for Visitors, terms moderate. Apply Mrs. OWEN EVANS, 10, Staunton Road, Poona. 3049

TO BE LET—Second and Fourth Floor, Prince Building, Meadow Street Fort, Apply DADA DEVRAJ Chuckla Street, near Crawford Market. 4463

TO BE LET.—Ground, first and second floor of a Bungalow situate on Warden Road as a whole or separately. Apply DAMODAR RAMJEE, 6 Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay. 4301

TO LET—BIG AIRY FLATS and BIG SHOP in "Saraswati Mahal" on the Carnac Road. Rents moderate. Apply to Messrs. DHARKER BROTHERS, "Saraswati Mahal" No. 2 Bombay. 4478

TO LET—Two pleasant unfurnished rooms facing the open sea at a Villa in Bandra Suit a bachelor (European). Rent moderate. With or without board. Apply Box No. 553, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3094

NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Probate of the last will and testament of BAI SHAMABAI widow of JOSHI MATHURADAS KALIDAS of Mandvi (in Cutch), Pushkarna Brahmin Hindoo Inhabitant a house woman, late of Bombay. .....Deceased.

1. THAKAR LALJI DOSA of Bombay Lohana Hindu Inhabitant a merchant residing at Vadgadi Vatchhat, House near Chakla Street.
2. JOSHI PURSHOTAM RAMDAS of Bombay Pushkarna Brahmin Hindu Inhabitant a merchant residing at Bazargate. .....Petitioners.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Probate.

Witness Sir BASIL SCOTT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this thirteenth day of November in the year of our Lord One thousand Nine hundred and fourteen and in the fifth year of our reign.

(Sd.) A. M. KAJIJI,
Registrar.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay

(Sd.) P. B MALABARI,
The 13th day of November, 1914.

Messrs. JEHANGIR SEERVAI MINOCHEHER AND HIRALAL.
4496 Petitioners' Attorneys.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of HAJI ALLI MAHOMED ISMAIL, late of Bombay Halai Memon Mahomedan Inhabitant, a cutlery merchant residing at Rangari Moholla near the Crawford Market outside the Fort of Bombay. ..... Deceased.

BAI FATMABAI daughter of TAR MAHOMED ABDUL REHEMAN and a widow of HAJI ALLI MAHOMED ISMAIL the abovenamed deceased. ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir BASIL SCOTT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this twentieth day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and fourteen and in the fifth year of our Reign

(Sd.) A. M. KAJIJI,
Registrar.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay

(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI,
The 20th day of November, 1914.

Messrs. MALVI HIRALAL MODY AND RANCHODDAS,
4495 Petitioner's Attorneys.

NOTICES.

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

NOTICE

CHRISTMAS, 1914

HOLIDAY TICKETS.

REDUCED FARES.

I.—During the ensuing Christmas and New Year Holidays, the following concessions will be granted over the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway to 1st and 2nd class passengers from 12th to 31st December, 1914, inclusive, both in local and through-booking:—

Between any two B. B. and C. I. Railway stations over 100 miles apart.—1st and 2nd class return tickets at single fares for the double journey.

Between any two B. B. and C. I. Railway stations less than 100 miles apart.—1st and 2nd class return tickets on payment of single fares as for 101 miles.

These Return Tickets will be available for the completion of the return journey up to the midnight of the 14th January, 1915.

II.—Passengers holding these Return Tickets will have the option of travelling by the routes noted below:—

(a) The holder of a Return Ticket by the B. B. and C. I. Railway Broad-gauge route to Delhi from Bombay and stations north of Bombay as far as Baroda, will have the option of using the Metre-gauge route via Ahmedabad or via Rutlam and Ajmer on either the outward or return journey.

(b) The holder of a Return Ticket to Delhi from any station south of Surat who may desire to extend his journey beyond Delhi to stations on the East Indian North Western, or Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway etc., may return via Agra or Muttra Junction and similarly the holder of a Return Ticket to Bhatinda may return via Delhi, Agra or Muttra Junction.

(c) The holder of a Return Ticket to Ajmer and stations north of Ajmer from Baroda or any station south of Baroda, may travel via Ahmedabad or via Rutlam and Baroda, on either the outward or return journey, fares being charged via Ahmedabad in either case.

(d) The holder of a Return Ticket from Bombay to Muttra Junction, Delhi or Agra Fort, by the B. B. and C. I. Railway (Broad or Metre-gauge route) may return by the G. I. P. Railway via Itarsi or vice versa, the fares being charged by the Broad-gauge route over the B. B. and C. I. Railway.

III.—Holders of these Return Tickets may break journey at one or more stations on the outward journey as well as on the return journey, provided they do not travel more than once over any length in the same direction.

IV.—Holders of concession tickets are not entitled to reserved accommodation.

V.—The concession is granted subject to the conditions that the Railway Company is held free from all risk and responsibility of all sorts for any loss, delay, accident, injury or damage that may occur to any person or persons who may be travelling or to the luggage which may be conveyed under this concession.

VI.—Refunds will not be allowed on unused return halves of these tickets. The tickets are not transferable.

VII.—Children above 3 years and under 12 years will be charged half the concession rates. In each case, fractions of an anna will be charged as one anna.

VIII.—This concession will not be allowed in addition to or in conjunction with any other concession.

IX.—Special Tours during the Christmas Holidays at concession rates can be arranged on application to the Office of the undersigned.

FREDERICK W. HANSON,
General Traffic Manager.

NOTICE.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT, AT.

In the matter of the INDIA BIN MANUFACTURING CO., D., in liquidation under the Indian Companies' Act No. VII of 1913.
Mis Application No. 70 of 1914.

PITAMBER PANAJI .....Applicant.

IS hereby given that under orders passed by the District Judge, Surat, on 6th November, 1914, the mill premises of the Indian Bobbin Manufacturing Co., Ltd., (now in liquidation) with all its machinery situate at Varachha Road, Surat will be sold by public auction at 12 noon on the 5th December 1914, in accordance with conditions of sale approved by the District Judge.

The conditions of sale will be read at the time of the auction sale.

The Company's premises and machinery will be open for inspection by the intending purchasers between the hours of 12 and 4 p.m., from the 23rd November 1914, Surat, Nanpura Road.

7th November 1914.

(Sd.) C. M. GANDHI,
Official Liquidator.
The Indian Bobbin Manufacturing Co., Ltd., (in liquidation).
4370

NOTICE.

THE undersigned will hold an auction for sale of the undernoted estimated quantities of Timber at the Tavargatti Forest Depot. M. & S. M. Railway on the 7th December, 1914, and following days. The terms of sale are available for the inspection of persons wishing to bid at the above auction, at the Tavargatti Depot Office and the undersigned's Office between the hours of 11 a.m., and 4 p.m., on every day except Sundays and Holidays:—

Teak in the Square Cubic feet	1,50,000
Jungle-woods matti, nana, etc.	50,000
Teak Poles	500
Swan scantlings, planks battens &c.	cft.6,000
Sissum	40,000

A. G. EDIE,
Divisional Forest Officer,
N. D. Kanara.

Divisional Forest Office Kanara, N.D.,
Camp Belgaum.
Dated, 10th October, 1914.
4299.

GRAND LODGE OF ALL SCOTTISH FREEMASONRY IN INDIA,

THE ANNUAL INSTALLATION MEETING will be held at FREEMASONS' HALL, Bombay, on MONDAY the 30TH INSTANT at 7 p.m. Master Masons of recognised Constitutions are eligible to attend the Meeting and Banquet thereafter. Fee for the latter Rs. 6. Application for Tickets should be made to the undersigned not later than 24th instant.

ARTHUR W. S. WISE,
G. Secretary, A. S. F. I.,
11, Hamam Street, Fort,
4490 Bombay.

NOTICES.

THE GOCULDAS TEJPAL LAW AND MEDICAL FUND.

From this Fund, Scholarships are awarded to high caste Hindu students studying Law and Medicine. Next year five to six scholarships are available for Medical students. Law students also will be awarded scholarships. Students preparing for higher degrees in Law and Medicine will also be awarded scholarships according to Funds available. Applicants should send their applications to the undersigned before the 25th December 1914. Printed forms of application will be sent on receiving half-anna postage.

HIRALAL R. MUNIM,
Secretary.
Sheth G. T. Charities Office.
Holichakla, Fort.
Bombay, 20th November, 1914. 4489

AUCTION SALE-

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS, 21, MEDOWS STREET,

AUCTION SALE OF A LARGE PIECE OF LAND AT POISAR, NEAR B. B. & C. I. RY. BORIVLI STATION.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 756 of 1914.

BHAIDAS THAKOREDAS ..... Plaintiff

v/s.

DEVIDAS VANDRAVANDAS, Defendant

Pursuant to the Decree in the above suit and bearing date the 4th day of August, 1914, the following immoveable properties will be sold in one lot by Public Auction by the Special Commissioner appointed herein on the premises at Poisar Taluka, Sasti Zilla Thana Pot Tukdi Bandra District Thana on the 25th day of November, 1914 in one lot at the hour of 4-30 o'clock in the afternoon unless the same have been sold previous thereto by private contract. Before the date of Auction the Special Commissioner will be glad to receive and consider any private offers for the said properties as he has power to sell the same by private contract with the consent of the parties to the suit.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the office of Messrs. Jehangir Seervai Minocher and Hiralal, Attorneys for the Plaintiff abovenamed at No. 95, Ash Lane, Fort, Bombay

PARTICULARS OF PROPERTIES.

All that piece or parcel of land situate at Poisar Sasti Zilla Thana Pot Tukdi Bandra District Thana and bearing following numbers:—

Survey No.	Pot No.	Faini No.	Acres	& Gunthats.	Taxes.
75	4	0	0	14	0-13-0
75	1	0	0	13½	0- 9-0
75	0	0	2	1	4- 0-0
75	3	4	0	7	0- 1-0
4	0	2	0	1	0- 1-0
22	0	27	0	20	0- 4-0
8	7	0	0	33¼	0- 6 0
9	2	0	1	1	5- 8-0
9	1-4-6	½	0	31½	0- 4-7
8	2	0	0	10¾	2- 4-0
15	1	0	0	3	0- 0-6
15	2	0	0	10¾	1- 4-0
17	4	0	0	7	1- 5-0
8	9-13	0	1	35	7- 6-0

The above piece consists of two plots one of which is bounded as follows:—On the East by the land of Byramji Jijibhoy, on the West by the land of Sinor Nicot Patel, on the North by the Garden of Pascal Anant Barell and on the South by the land of Patel Zoozia Mary Rebello and the second piece is bounded on the East by the land of Sinor Doming Patell, on the West by the land of Doming Afdool Moornel, on the North by the land of Miya Fakir of Bombay, and on the South by the land of Patel Zoozia Mary Rebello.

(Sd.) K. F. SEERVAI,
Special Commissioner.

SORABJI COWASJI & Co.,
Auctioneers
Bombay, 23rd November, 1914.

AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR

Gen. Manager.....Mr. JAMES McGRATH.

Every evening at 6-30 and 10 p.m.

"HIS CHOICE"

An English rural drama in 2 parts produced by the famous artist the late SIR HUBERT VON HERKOMER in which he acts the part of and Miller. A unique production

EXCELSIOR WAR FILMS!

Australia for the Empire!

THE WONDERS OF WIRELESS

Showing England's great supremacy in this science especially in WIRELESS in WARFARE.

FATTY JOINS THE FORCE!

Fatty is a new comedian for the Excelsior and will appear frequently.

PATHE'S WAR GAZETTE

Showing our Brave British Troops in the Firing line.

CHERRY KEARTON'S WAR TOPICAL.

Showing the miracle of His bullet riddled camera which leaves a negative taken of the King of the Belgians perfectly intact. The only film of this Royal Hero taken.

TO NIGHT. G HT.

AMERICANS ON THE BATTLE-FIELD

Burning a big bridge to stop further progress—Working of the mines—Explosion—A stirring hand-to-hand fight—Treatment of the wounded, etc., etc.

All this and a time can be seen at one place which is:

OLYMPIA PICTURE PALACE

Sandhurst Road.

PRIZE SHOW:

Saturday and Sunday 5-15 to 6-45 (S.T. TIME.

7 to 8-30, 9 to 10-30, 10-45 to 12-15 (S.T.)

Rates as Usual

GRAND MUSICAL CONCERT.

(BY SOME OF THE BEST PARSI MUSICAL ARTISTES)

Under the distinguished Patronage of their Excellencies

The GOVERNOR and LADY WILLINGDON

IN AID OF

THE WOMEN'S BRANCH OF THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY WAR AND RELIEF FUND.

AT THE

EMPIRE THEATRE

On Saturday the 28th instant

at 5 p.m., (S.T.)

DOORS OPEN AT 4-0 P.M.

The programme will comprise piano solos, piano duet, violin solos, songs, unison chorus, mandoline concert, &c: An unique feature of the Concert will be an orchestra composed of about 30 Parsi ladies and gentlemen who will play selections of music.

PRICES OF TICKETS: Rs. 5, 4, 3, 1½, 1

Tickets can be bought of

The Office of the Women's Branch of the Bombay Presidency War and Relief Fund, 4 Waterloo Mansions, Apollo.

Messrs. Marcks & Co., Hornby Road.
,, Soundy & Co., Hornby Road.
,, B. Pestonji & Co., Parsi Bazar St., Fort.
,, Fredoon & Burjor, Princess St.
Miss Baiai L. Palamkote, Petit Mansions, Grant Road.

AMERICA-INDIA CINEMA.

Charni Road. TO-NIGHT! Tel. No. 1271

EXCLUSIVE BOOKING AT GREAT EXPENSE

OF THE

GREAT AMERICAN DETECTIVE DRAMA

A VICTIM OF THE CAMORRA

THE ADVENTURES OF LIEUT. PETROSINO.

IN THREE PARTS—4000 FEET.

A Detective Drama of Absorbing Interest based on Actual Occurrences showing the Thrilling Adventures of the Greatest Tec of the Age.

OUR ANIMATED WAR NEWS

LATEST PICTURES FROM ALL PARTS OF THE FIELD.

WEDDING OF THE RAJA OF THAKORA. Beautifully Coloured.

WHEN WOMEN ARE POLICE. A Ripping Comic.

3 Shows Nightly:—7 to 8-15, 8-30 to 9-45, & 10 to 11-15.

SATURDAYS & SUNDAYS { PRIZE SHOW—5-30 to 6-45 EXTRA ,, —11-15 to 12-30.

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BANKING.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

(Incorporated in England by Royal Charter.)

Capital £1,200,000
Reserve Fund £1,800,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders. £1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE,
38, Bishopsgate, London, E. C.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES.

Hamburg	Medan (Sumatra)	Manila
Bombay	Singapore	Cebu
Calcutta	Malacca	Hoilo
Madras	Kwala Lumpur	Hongkong
Rangoon	(F.M.S.)	Canton
Colombo	Klang (F.M.S.)	Foochow
Karachi	Seremban (F.M.S.	Shanghai.
Amritsar	Bangkok	Tientsin
Delhi	Batavia	Tsingtau
Penang	Sourabaya	(North China)
Puket	Saigon	Hankow
Taiping (F.M.S.)	Haiphong	Yokohama
Ipoh (F.M.S.)		Kobe

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. p. a. on the minimum monthly balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application. Government Securities, Stocks and Shares bought and sold on account of clients and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

GEORGE MILLER,
Agent.

Post Box No. 84.
Esplanade Road, Bombay.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

(INCORPORATED IN HONGKONG.)

Paid-up Capital $15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors. $15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund $18,000,000
Gold Reserve Fund £1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.
ADVISORY COMMITTEE IN LONDON.
BRANCHES:

Amoy	Ipoh	Rangoon
Bangkok	Johore	Saigon
Batavia	Kobe	San Francisco
Bombay	Kwala-Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	London	Do. Hongkew
Canton	Lyons	Singapore
Colombo	Malacca	Sourabaya
Foochow	Manila	Taipeh
Hamburg	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Hankow	New York	Tsingtau
Harbin	Peking	Yokohama
Hongkong.	Penang	Yloilo

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application. Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON,
Agent.

49, Churchgate Street.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)
82, ESPLANADE ROAD.

Subscribed Capital £1,125,000
Paid-up Capital £562,500
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ... £562,500
Reserve Fund £465,000

Head Office Grace Church Street London, E.C.

LONDON BANKERS:
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LTD.

BRANCHES AND AGENTS.

Bombay, Karachi, Calcutta, Sub-Branch Howrah (Calcutta), Delhi, Rangoon, Madras, Colombo, Kandy, Galle, Kuala-Lumpur, Kota-Bharu, (Kolantan), Penang, Singapur, Hongkong, and Shanghai.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the actual daily balance up to Rs. 1 lakh.

Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Interest at 4 per cent. per annum allowed on deposits fixed for 12 months. Rates for shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising interest and Dividends when due.

A. SCOTT SMITH,
Manager.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND LTD., ESTABLISHED 1876.

No. 273, Hornby Road, next to Fire Brigade Station.

Funded Capital of Rs. 1,68,600.

Bankers—The Bank of Bombay.

OBJECT.—The object of the Fund is to enable married persons to make provision after their death for their wives in the shape of a monthly pension for life. Subscriptions are based upon a very low scale. No distinction between European and Indian lives. Funds are invested in Government and other approved securities. Thirty per cent. of the total subscription is refunded to a subscriber in the event of his wife predeceasing him. Twelve months' grace is allowed for paying subscription in the event of a subscriber losing his employment. Liberal commission is offered to canvassers.

GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

ASSOCIATED PRESS.

SIMLA, Nov. 22.

Rainfall has been nearly general in Burma. The chief falls are Diamond Island and Kyaukypu one inch, Akyab four, Thayetmyo and Lashio one.

A storm in the Bay is moving northwards probably approaching the Arakan Coast.

Forecast:—Continued raining in Burma.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument, ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide, at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time on the 21st November 1914, was 30.128 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometers of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by 0.18 inch. for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 88 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature or correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 F. all aneroid reading should be increased by 138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above mean tide level in the steam at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by 0.10 inch. for every 10 feet of height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given above.

BRITISH IDEAS OF CULTURE.

LORD MILNER ON THE FEDERAL FUTURE OF THE EMPIRE.

Mr. Sidney Low delivered an address at King's College, on Oct. 28, on "Civilisation and Culture in the British Empire." When they proposed to discourse on the cultural relations of the British Empire, he observed, they were thinking of the culture that dealt mainly with the arts and the interests of peace. The culture they were thinking of had small relation, indeed with the clash of embattled nations, or the measurement of arms, but they were told now that this war into which we had been drawn against our will was a war ordained and waged for the sake of culture. Our adversaries were so convinced of their immeasurable superiority as missionaries of culture that they had held themselves entitled to force it upon an unbelieving world even at the cannon's mouth.

Our contact with alien civilisations had produced few results so far as we ourselves were concerned; we were largely unresponsive to alien influences, but we were quite willing to allow any people to assimilate from us. We did not force our ideas or hold them. We gave more than we received. We had exercised three things in particular, however: Our language, spoken by 170 millions; our conception of law, and doctrine of political justice. We should always leave behind us a memorial in the shape of the common law of England, and Rome alone created a similar monument. The two systems divided Europe and America and a large part of Asia between them. These nations coming to our aid was a miracle which foreign nations could not explain. They were amazed that French Canadians, Australians, and Indian Mohammedans should draw the sword for us. It might be part of our cultural mission to convey that knowledge to them.

Lord Milner, who presided, remarked that the fact that our Empire was so loosely knitted as it was was to a very great extent the issue which was going to be fought out in the next twelve months. He believed it was possible to preserve a great British Imperial system, which secured the highest degree of happiness and the greatest opportunities for progress for hundreds of millions of mankind, and to knit that system so firmly together on a federal basis as to allow the greatest freedom of local self-government, and yet ensure effective co-operation for any purpose, and especially for common defence, in such a way as would enable us to enjoy the advantages, or almost the whole advantages, which we enjoyed at present under our extremely lax as well as liberal system, and to combine them with greater effective strength without the great danger that that system might break up, to the enormous loss of the happiness and progress of mankind.

AN EXCELLENT TESTIMONY

"I CERTIFY with pleasure that the NATIONAL INSURANCE & BANKING COMPANY, Ld., Amritsar, has paid claims on my policies Nos. 712 and 713 promptly and the company is very honest in its dealings. I recommend it to the public.
(Sd.) SHEIKH DANISHMAND SUQRAT,
Extra Assistant Commissioner.

Lahore, 10th October, 1913.

PERSONS intending to make an excellent provision against ACCIDENT, DEATH or OLD AGE at lowest periodical payments need apply sharp to the undermentioned.

WANTED—Active and honest agents and canvassers on liberal terms throughout the island and the presidency of Bombay. Particulars can be had from:—K. ANANT RAM and BROS., Chief Agents, 17-19, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

FOOD PROBLEM SOLVED.

NUCOLINE.

Vegetable Butter-Ghee!

Nucoline is cheaper and purer than Bombay Ghee. It is used all over the world by Hotels, Confectioners, Biscuit Manufacturers and thousands of families.

Analysed by the Bombay Municipality and declared to be pure and wholesome.

PRICE Rs. 3-8-0 FOR A 7-LB Tin.

Sole Agents—BAHMUKAND RAY & CO

Ismail Buildings, Church Gate Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

Sub-Agents-Shroff Bros. Opp. Whiteaways, Fort, Bombay.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Saturday, the 21st November 1914 giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in excess. Day temperature is in defect in the north Punjab; night temperature is in excess nearly everything.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear.

Sind and Rajputant.—Skies are lightly clouded in lower Sind and generally clear elsewhere. The air is damper than usual in upper Sind. Day temperature is in defect in upper Sind but in excess in lower Sind; night temperature is in excess over the whole of Sind and at Jodhpur and Ajmer.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in defect. Night temperature is in excess in Gujarat and Central India West.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in defect. Night temperature is in excess at most stations.

The Konkan.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. The air is drier than usual except at Bombay. Temperature is in excess in the North Konkan.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear or very lightly clouded. Humidity is normal or in defect. Night temperature is in excess in the north Bombay Deccan and the adjacent parts of north Hyderabad.

General Remarks.—Weather has again been dry. Conditions have become settled in north-west India but continue slightly disturbed in the south of the Bay of Bengal.

A few showers are possible in the extreme south.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a. m. on SATURDAY, the 21st of November, 1914.

STATIONS.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temp. in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity. 8. A. M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Total 1st Nov. to date.	Variation 1st Nov. to date
PERSIAN-GULF—						
Bushire	73.1	60.4	76	..	2.25	1.44
Jask	81.4	69 3	80	0.06	?	?
Muskat						
Do. (20th)	91.1	75.8	66	..	1.74	1.57
PUNJAB—						
Multan	79.5	56.9	68	..	0.98	0.98
Rawalpindi	69.3	44.5	29	..	?	?
Lahore	76.1	51.7	92	..	0.37	0.33
Hissar	79.5	52.3	81	..	0.00	
Ambala	78.7	53.1	79	..	?	?
Delhi	76.7	59.0	73	..	0.33	0.27
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	79.6	55.6	71	..	0.00	—0.05
Mainpuri	80.5	51.7	71	..	0.04	—0.07
Jhansi	82.6	53.5	55	..	0.00	—0.09
Cawnpore	79.6	54.1	71	..	0.00	—0.29
Allahabad	81.6	53.0	62	..	0.00	—0.23
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobad	76.5	58.4	81	..	0.43	0.43
Karachi	86.0	70.4	30	..	0.01	—0.04
Ajmer	79.0	54.4	75	..	0.43	0.41
Jaipore	82.2	58.0	66	..	0.12	0.04
Kotah	83.6	58.8	45	..	0.28	0.26
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	90.8	68.7	59	..	0.09	
Dwarka	89.0	70.1	66	..	0.00	0.09
Veraval	89.0	59.8	61	..	0.21	—0.19
Rajkot	89.6	62.2	68	..	0.00	
Bhavnagar Para	88.3	67.6	68	..	0.70	—0.14
Surat	90.0	65.5	54	..	0.00	0.60
Ahmedabad	91.2	60.8	48	..	0.05	—0.10
Deesa	88.2	58.8	58	..	0.45	—0.04
Neemuch	88.8	57.1	61	..	0.85	0.38
Indore						0.67
BERAR PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	80.9	54.4	67	..	0	
Saugor	81.4	57.2	45	..	0.04	—0.31
Hoshangabad	83.3	59.2	58	..	1.34	—0.28
Khandwa	87.6	58.2	60	..	0.20	1.08
Akola	90.0	64.2	45	..	0	—0.12
Amraoti	89.7	65.3	44	..	0.01	—0.35
Nagpur	85.9	61.7	51	..	0.08	—0.39
Chanda	80.9	57.0	65	..	0	—0.49
Raipur	84.7	60.6	60	..	0	—0.59
						—0.82
KONKAN—						
Bombay	90.0	74.8	75	..	0.18	—0.18
Ratnagiri	94.5	73.8	38	..	0.01	—0.87
Mormugao	89.8	66.9	53	..	0.43	—0.53
Karwar					2.65	1.05
DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	87.9	58.9	62	..	1.78	1.43
Ahmednagar	85.1	59.0	52	..	1.63	1.16
Poona	86.2	62.9	63	..	0.56	—0.17
Sholapur	86.8	63.1	55	..	1.90	1.00
Bijapur	85.2	57.3	47	..	2.33	1.48
Belgaum	82.8	60.4	44	..	1.18	—0.29
Aurangabad	85.8	61.3	47	..	0.66	0.22
Nizamabad (Indur)	86.7	57.4	41	..	0.0c	—0.44
Hyderabad	85.3	62.2	50	..	0	—0.83
MALABAR AND CEYLON—						
Mangalore	92.1	71.6	71	..	2.01	—0.53
Calicut	89.4	72.2	86	..	2.24	—1.70
Cochin	89.7	74.7	76	..	4.67	—0.77
Colombo	86.5	75.4	88	..	8.85	—1.94
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	88.3	67.0	67	..	0.66	—3.75
Bellary	89.0	63.6	48	..	2.13	0.56
Cuddapah	89.7	68.9	71	..	2.49	0.19
Madras	86.2	70.7	81	..	11.28	2.13
Bangalore	83.0	59.0	68	..	1.22	—1.10
Coimbatore	89.6	64.1	60	..	0.56	—2.00
Trichinopoly	90.8	72.8	73	..	1.73	—1.75
Negapatam	84.8	71.5	80	..	3.12	—7.63

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time, depth of water is at Prince's Dock sill.

Day of week.	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on Nil	Day of Month.	LOW WATER. Bombay Mean Time	Depth on Nil.
	Nov	h. m.	ft. in.	Nov	h. m.	
S.	21	m 1 40	29 11	21	m 7 45	18 11
		1 33a	26 4		7 24a	15 6
SUN	22	m 2 28	29 1	22	m 8 44	19 4
		2 25a	25 5		8 13a	17 0
M.	23	m 3 20	28 0	23	m 9 58a	19 8
		3 27a	24 6		9a	18 7
TU.	24	m 4 17	27 0	24	m 11 17	19 7
		4 45a	23 11		10 23a	19 11
W.	25	m 5 18	26 2	25	0 23a	19 3
		5 13a	23 10		11 54a	20 9
TH.	26	m 6 21	25 7	26	m 1 16a	18 8
		7 45a	24 5			
F.	27	m 7 20	25 4	27	m 1 14	21 1
		3 47a	25 3		2 0a	18 2

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

Nov.	Sunrise	Sunset
„ 21 (Saturday)	„ 6h. 49m.	„ 5h. 0m.
„ 22 (Sunday)	„ 6h. 50m.	„ 5h. 0m.
„ 23 (Monday)	„ 6h. 50m.	„ 5h. 0m
„ 24 (Tuesday)	„ 6h. 51m.	„ 5h. 0m.
„ 25 (Wednesday)	„ 6h. 52m.	„ 5h. 0 m.
„ 26 (Thursday)	„ 6h. 52m.	„ 5h. 0 m.
„ 27 (Friday)	„ 6h. 53m.	„ 5h. 0m.

Phases of the Moon:—Perigee, Nov. 17th, 9-4h, a.m.; New Moon 17th, 9h, 31-9m, p.m.; First Quarter, 24th, 7h, 8-7m, p.m.; Full Moon, Dec. 2nd, 11h, 50 6 m, p.m.; Apogee, 27th, 6-2h, p.m.; Last Quarter, 10m, 5h, 1-7m

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY COLABA.
Bombay 20th November 1914.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr. ...	29.881 Inches.
Temperature of Air	93.0 degree.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	72.6 „
Dew Point	68.0 „
Relative humidity of Air	0.617 „
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy-10)	1.6
Maximum temperature of Air	90.0 „
Minimum do. do.	76.2 „
General direction of wind from midnight to midnight	NE, ENE, WNW EN
Vemeas of Wind from midnight to midnight	8143 Miles

SHIPPING

ARRIVALS.

Nov. 20.

Islami	Watson	Jeddah Nov. 7,

Nov. 21

Bahrein	Bennet	Jeddah Nov. 7.
Stephanotis	Robinson	Calcutta Nov. 11.
Linga	Cutbush	Karachi Nov. 19.
Chakdara	Sparrow	Mahomerah Nov. 18.
Palitana	Kinnipple	Zanzibar Nov. 7.
Clan Macpharson	Shapland	Glasgow Oct. 19.
Cape Antebes	Lochead	Busreh Oct. 22.

DEPARTURES.

Nov. 21.

Gracchus	Bowman	Durban
Mira Mirchi	Royal	Calcutta
Salsette	Vinc	Aden
Vinstra	Arnesen	Colombo

The following vessels entered for loading on Saturday:—

Steamer	Sardar	for	Persian Gulf
Do.	Clan MacAlister	for	London

S. S. Islami:—The Bombay Persia S. N. Company's steamer Islami, 1,604 tons, Captain A. B. Watson, arrived in harbour on the 20th instant from Jeddah, which port she left on November 7, with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Bahrein:—The steamer Bahrein, 1,402 tons, Captain J. Bennett, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Jedah, which port she left on November 7, with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Stephanotis:—The steamer Stephanotis, 2,584 tons, Captain J. Robinson, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Calcutta, which port she left on November 11, with coal.

S. S. Linga:—The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Linga, 949 tons, Captain H. M. Cutbush, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Karachi, which port she left on November 19, with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Chakdara:—The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Chakdara, 1,581 tons, Captain W. R. Sparrow, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Mahomerah, which port she left on November 13 via Karachi, with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Palitana:—The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Palitana, 1,934 tons, Captain A. W. Kinnipple, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Zanzibar, which port she left on November 7 via Seychelles, with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Clan Macpherson:—The Clan Line steamer Clan Macpherson, 3,042 tons, Captain C. Shapland, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Glasgow, which port she left on October 19, with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Cape Autebes:—The steamer Cape Autebes, 1,616 tons, Captain J. Lochead, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Busreh, which port she left on October 22, with ballast.

S. S. Gracchus:—The steamer Gracchus, 2,404 tons, Captain Bowman, sailed on Saturday for Durban, with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Salsette:—The P. and O. Company's steamer Salsette, 2,391 tons, Captain A. F. Vine, sailed on Saturday for Aden with mails, a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Mira Mirchi:—The steamer Mira Mirchi, 2,306 tons, Captain D. Royal, sailed on Saturday for Calcutta via Cochin, with a same bottom cargo.

S. S. Vinstra:—The steamer Vinstra, 2,032 tons, Captain Arnesen, sailed yesterday for Colombo, with ballast.

EXPORTS.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

City of York (s) 1,507 cwts, myrabolums, D. Bomanji and Co.; 140 cwts. linseed oil cakes, L. and F. Barraclough; 300 bales hemp, 200 bales cotton waste, C. Peraj and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Lindenfels (s) 150 bales cottn, H. Shamji; 337 cwts. turmeric, 130 cwts. dry ginger, 128 cwts. gum arabic, 16 cwts. bees wax, S. Yacooby; 140 bales hemp, J. Rustomjee; 500 cwts. poppy seed, John Fachiri.

Kaiser-i-Hind (s) 2 casks chutney, N. K. Jassawalla; 26 cwts. buffalo horns, J. M. Rahimtoola; 30 cwts. buffalo horns, G. Suchedina; 81 cases Indian black tea, Lipton, Ltd.; 24 casks chutney, Manockji Poonjiaji and Sons; 168 cwts. deer horns, V. Esmail; 210 bales hemp, J. N. Kapadia; 39 bales goat and sheep skins, 1 bale cow hides, W. and A. Graham and Co.

FOR NEW YORK.

Kaiser-i-Hind (s) 4 bales woollen druggets, F. Buisser; 4 pots rosa oil, M. Jafferbhoy.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Scindia (s) 100 bales hemp, F. F. Campbell and Co.; 50 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 4,874 cwts. linseed cake, Breul and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Scindia (s) 4 pots rosa oil, M. Jafferbhoy; 991 cwts. castor seed, 401 cwts. mustard seed, John Fachiri.

Clan Macalister (s) 4,000 cwts. linseed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR GENOA.

Capri (s) 1,000 cwts. linseed, E. Holzach; 430 bales cotton, M. Amersey and Co.; 25 bales savri cotton, H. Sulzer and Co.; 105 cwts. gum arabic and kadaya, S. Cooverji and Co.

FOR NAPLES.

Capri (s) 200 bales cotton, E. Spinner and Co.

IMPORTS.

S. S. Sardar from Jeddah, Agents P. G. S. N. Co.—17 bundles rose buds.

S. S. Salsette from Aden, Agents P. and O. S. N. Co.—1 parcel woollen cloth, 3 parcels assays, 11 boxes bar gold, 8 boxes specie, 974 bars silver, 10 bags gum myrrh, 5 bundles hides, 8 bundles skins, 15 bags seed, 10 bags baithran, 1 case tortoise shells.

S. S. Capri from Genoa, Agents Maritima Italiana.—635 cases cotton goods, 13 cases silk goods, 2 cases silk waste, 6 cases 3 bales twist, 29 cases silk waste yarn, 15 cases woollen goods, 70 cases mixed piece goods, 17 cases cotton and silk goods, 140 bales a. p. goods, 5 bales 21 cases hemp twine, 120 bags gum arabic, 28 bags gum coarse, 45 bags glue, 16 cases confectionery, 53 cases 1 barrel provisions, 21 bundles hides, 1 bundle ivory, 40 cases soap, 50 bags graphite, 2,675 bags potatoes, 1,745 bags 2 cases almonds, 515 casks flooring tiles, 2,904 pieces marble tiles, 48 slabs marble, 1 case watches, 4 cases wine, 1,166 cases vermouth, 7 cases olive oil, 41 cases oil, 12 cases saffron, 100 bags cumminseed, 20 packages baithran, 218 cases colour, 31 cases ropes, 1 box specie, 1 case cigarettes, 1 bundle cowries, 1 case tortoise shells, 1 case mother of pearl shells.

Brain and body fatigue are quickly relieved by a dose of Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract. It adds tone to the system and puts you where you belong.

180—B11.

THE SOUND INVESTMENT AGENCY.

SHARE, STOCK, EXCHANGE BROKERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

EVERY description of shares and securities bought and sold at the most favourable rates. Expert and reliable advice and information given to Investors. Investors' referee sent on application. Great facility afforded to mofussil customers. All orders promptly executed and thorough satisfaction guaranteed. Highest references given.

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Agency business of all sorts undertaken.

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TO BE WELL DRESSED IS SUCCESS

We carry the largest and most varied stock in the East of the

LATEST "FASHIONABLE MATERIALS"

AND SPECIALISE IN

'COSTUMES' AND 'MILLINERY'

"GOWNS" FOR ALL OCCASIONS.

We specially cater for those ladies with little time at their disposal and always have

AN IMMENSE VARIETY OF

READY TO WEAR FROCKS

in our usual irreproachable Style, Cut and Finish.

Stanley Humphreys & Co
COSTUMIERS & MILLINERS
Waterloo Mansions. BOMBAY

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

(Registered under the Indian Companies' Act, VI of 1882 on 21st December, 1914.)

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ... ... Rs. 30,00,000
PAID UP CAPITAL ... ... Rs. 15,00,000

The Hon. Sir PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA, K. C. I. E., CHAIRMAN.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS: 3 per cent. per annum allowed on daily balances over Rs. 500 from January to June, and 2½ per cent. per annum from July to December.

DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods. Rates on application.

LOAN, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS allowed on approved securities at favourable rates.

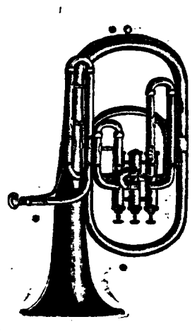
Purchase and Sale of securities at best rates available effected WITHOUT COMMISSION

Detailed Rules and further particulars on application.

AUDITORS: Messrs. A. F. FERGUSON & CO., Chartered Accountants, act as weekly auditors of the Bank.

HEAD OFFICE:
Gresham Buildings, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

S. N. POCHKHANAWALA,
Manager.



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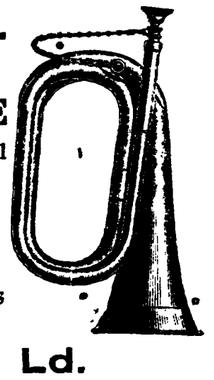
CLEARANCE SALE
Pianos, Organs and Musical Instruments
PRICES REDUCED
20%
Tunings and Repairs to Pianos and Organs at reduced rates
SOUNDY & Co. Ld.
BOMBAY.



ECONOMY

SAVE heavy expenses of making new clothes by getting your old ones dry or chemically cleaned with a little expense.

AT THE

CENTURY WASHING Co.

Who also glaze by Machinery.

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

MONEY MARKET.

London, Nov. 20th.

Bar Silver Spot	22¾ plus 3/16
Discount, Bank of England Rate 5 % since 8th August 1914.	
Discount Bank Bills 3 mths sight ..	3 3/16
„ Indian Bank Bills 6 mths sight	4
„ Fine Trade Bills 3 months	5⅛
„ „ „ „ 6 „	5¼
Interest day to day loans ..	1⅛
„ 7 day market loans ..	1⅜
Amount Paid into the Bank of England about	£ 120,000

London, Nov. 21st.

Bar Silver Spot..	22 11/16
Discount, Bank of England Rate 5 % since 8th August 1914.	
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st. . ..	3 1/16
„ Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st..	4
„ Fine Trade Bills 3 months..	5⅛
„ „ „ „ 6 „ ..	5¼
Interest day to day loans	1⅛
„ 7 day market loans	1⅜

AMERICAN MARKET.

New York, Nov. 19th.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	.. 44,000
„ Exports to Great Britain	.. 27,000
„ „ to Continent	
Futures at New York January ..	7.27plus7
„ „ March ..	7.48 „ 7
Spot Cotton at New York	7.75
„ „ Orleans ..	7¼
Futures at New Orleans December	7.08 plus 10
„ „ May ..	7.57 plus 11
Demand Bills	..4/87-85
Silver Commercial Bars	49

New York, Nov. 20th.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports ...	62,000
„ Exports to Great Britain	8,000
„ „ to Continent	
Futures at New York January	...7.39+12
„ „ March ...	.. 7.56+8
Spot Cotton at New York ...	... 7.60+5
„ at New Orleans	7¼
Futures at New Orleans December	... 7.17+9
„ „ May	.. 7.65+8
Demand Bills	.. 4/87.85
Silver Commercial Bars	49.
Stock of Cotton at U. S. Ports	.. 1,110,000
„ „ „ at Interior Ports	.. 1,110,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, Nov. 20th.

	Bales
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool . ..	5,000
„ „ Sales on Spec. & for Exp.	500
„ „ Sales of East Indian ..	800
„ „ Imports	16,712
Tone of Manchester Market:—Quiet & Moderate.	
Mid. American	4.44
Egyptian F. G. F. Spot	7 05
New York 11 a.m.	
(As known in Liverpool at closing time)	
December	7.07
New York Official noon call December.	7.07
„ New Orleans May ..	7.61

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool Nov. 20th.

Months.	To-day's price
M. J.	4.14plus4
J. J.	nominal
J. A.	4.21plus4
A. S.	nominal
S. O.	„
O. N.	4.31plus 4
N. D.	nominal
D. J.	„
J. F.	4.37 plus3

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, Nov. 20th.

Opening Tone	Quiet.
Estimated Sales..	7,000
Total Imports	6,712
Months.	To-day's price.
M. J.	4.12plus2
J. J.	Nominal
J. A.	4.19plus2
A. S.	Nominal
S. A.	do.
O. N.	4.29 plus 2
N. D.	Nominal
D. J.	do.
J. F.	4.37 plus 3

Liverpool, Nov. 21st.

	Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool ..	4,000
„ Sales on Spec. & for Exp.	400
„ Imports	17,244
Mid. Americans	4.47 plus3d
Egyptian F. G. F.	7.05 unchgd.

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool Nov. 21st.

Months.	To-day's price.
May-June.	4.16plus2
June-July.	Nominal
July-Aug.	4.23plus2
Aug.-Sept.	Nominal
Sept.-Oct.	Do.
Oct.-Nov.	4.32plus1
Nov.-Dec.	Nominal
Dec.-Jan.	Do.
Jan.-Feb.	4.39plus2

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, Nov. 21st.

Opening Tone	Quiet.
Estimated Sales..	4,000
Total	17,244
Months.	To-day's price.
May-June.	4.16plus2
June-July.	Nominal
July-Aug.	4.24plus3
Aug.-Sept.	Nominal
Sept.-Oct.	Do.
Oct.-Nov.	4.34plus3
Nov.-Dec.	Nominal
Dec.-Jan.	Do.
Jan.-Feb.	4.39plus2

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

London, Nov. 21st.

	Bales.
Total in Sight	4,390,000
otal Sales	41,000
ast Indian Sales	1,500
Total Speculation.....	1,000
American Afloat.....	198,000
East Indian Afloat	12,000
Total Afloat	267,000

On the 28th October, the Bank of England gave notice that "£1,000,000 has been set aside on account of H. M. Treasury Currency Notes Redemption Account."

MISCELLANEOUS MARKET REPORTS.

London, Nov. 20th.

WHEAT.

Wheat Choice White Karachi, per 492lbs. C. I. F. unchanged	50-3
Rozario Santa Fe—60 lbs. unchgd. ..	46
Barletta Russo—62½ lbs	no sellers.
South Australian unchgd.	4 8-6

SEEDS.

Linseed Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-Ship Dec.-Jan.	48 1/2

LINSEED.

Linseed Argentine (La Plata) ..	44 1/4—6d

COTTONSEED.

Bombay Cotton seed (sound delivered per ton) unchgd.	6/7/6
Bombay Ports	Hull.

METALS.

Standard Copper G. M. B. ..	54 1/4 pl. ⅜
Copper Braziers	..71 pl. 1
Yellow Metal unchgd.	6½
Iron corrugated sheets 24 gauge G.O.B. 4% F.O.B. Liverpool 11/10/0—7s/6d	

FREIGHT.

Coals:—Cardiff to Bombay Canal	17 pl. 1s/6d
Copper-Best English Selected (Ex-Warehouse) ..	58⅛
Had Spelter	21

SUGAR.

Mauritius Crystals C. & F. Calcutta and Bombay Spot	2 5/3

RUBBER.

Para Rubber	..2/7½—¼d
Ceylon Rubber	2/2¾ pl. ¼d.

London, Nov. 21st.

Wheat Choice White Karachi, per 492 lbs C.I.F.	50½
Linseed Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-Ship Dec.-Jan...	48½
Linseed Argentine (La Plata) ..	44½
Bombay Cottonseed (sound delivered per ton)	£ 6-6-3
Buyers etc	Hull.

RUBBER.

Para Rubber	2/7½
Ceylon Rubber..	2/2½

BOMBAY MARKET.

Bombay, 21st November

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Rs.	From	Importer.
4 boxes gold	1,31,250	London	Supd. P. & O.
1 „ „	19,200	„	Mercantile Bk.
5 „ „	2,60,000	„	National Bank
1 „ „	23,000	„	Chartered Bk.
207 bars silver	3,37,500	„	National Bank
1 bundle rupees	1,072	P. Bunder	M. MacKenzie & Co.
1 „ „	900	C. Mandi	„

Exports of Bar Silver from Bombay by rail on 19th Nov. 1914.

	Bars	Ounces
G. I. P. Railway.....	15	17,310
B. B. & C. I. Railway....	21	24,500

EXCHANGE

The market continues quiet with little doing either way. Rates are unchanged.

Quotations:—

	s	d.
BANK'S SELLING—		
T. T. ready	1	3 13/16
D D. mail	1	3⅞
T T. forward. Dec.	1	3 27/32
BANKS BUYING—		
Private D D. ready	1	4 1/16.
Credits 3 m-s ready	1	4⅛
60 d/s Japan Nov.		146¾

BULLION.

The local market is again easier and prices have given way about 10 annas for ready bars, business having been done at the close at 70—10. Bar gold is also easier.

We quote :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
English bar gold .....per	25	11	0
Ready Bar silver (cum duty) .....per	70	10	0

COTTON.

On the 19th instant, New York closed 7 points higher in both positions and New Orleans 10 and 11 points higher. Yesterday (20th instant), Liverpool closed 3 to 4 points up. Further fluctuations are likely.

We have frequently drawn attention in these columns to the relative prices of good Broach and Americans. When good Broach was Rs. 163 and Americans 4.75 the former was too cheap. When Broach touched Rs. 189 against 4.25 for Americans it was too dear.

The relative price of good Broach and Americans, is now about correct, i.e. a difference of approximately 3/8d. per pound, the former being Rs. 177 and the latter 4.14.

The local market opened quiet at Rs. 177½ for good Broach and Rs. 121½ for fully good Bengal. There was little enquiry during the morning and rates were unchanged. At Colaba the market also remained quiet with business slack. Closing quotations are as under the tone being steady.

For ready cotton the demand is very moderate and prices are almost unchanged.

Quotations:—

Good Broach	Rs. 178	Mar.
Fine Hinganghat Wurdha	Rs. 171	Jan.
Fine Nagpur	Rs. 168	„
Fine Yeotmal	Rs. 164	„
Fine Dhamangaon Pulgaon	Rs. 161	„
Fine Amraoti	Rs. 156	„
Fine Khamgaon Akola	Rs.153	„
Fine Khandeish	Rs. 142	„
F. G. Khandeish	Rs. 132	„
Fine Bengal	Rs. 127	„
Fine Bengal	Rs. 129	Dec.
Fine Bengal	Rs. 131	Nov
F. G. Bengal	Rs. 122	Jan.

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Wheat:—Tone quiet.

We quote:—

Ready White Karachi	Rs. 7-5-0	R.T
White Pissi April May	Rs. 6-2-0	R.T.

Linseed:—Tone quiet but steady.

We quote:—

Ready	Rs. 6-13-0	B.T.

Rapeseed:—Tone quiet but steady.

We quote:—

Ready Brown Cawnpore	Rs. 6-12-0	B.T.
Ready Yellow Buzarat	Rs. 8-8-0	B.T.

Poppyseed:—Tone steady.

We quote:—

Ready	Rs. 8-0-0	B.T.

Castorseed:—Tone quiet.

Ready	Rs.5-15-0	R.T.
Linseed:—Tone quiet.		

We quote:—

Bold White 85 per cent. D. J.	Rs. 39-0-0	
White Khandeish Ready	Rs. 41-0-0	

Cottonseed:—Tone quiet.

We quote:—

Ready	Rs. 2-14-0	B.T.

Mowraseed:—Tone steady.

We quote:—

Ready	Rs. 4-0-0	B.T.

RECEIPTS.

The following are the Receipts of Cotton produce and principal food grains into Bombay for the 24 hours ending at 6 p.m. yesterday.

Cotton	1,998 Bales.
Wheat	17,025 Cwts.
Linseed	67 „
Rape, Rai etc.	180 „
Gingellyseed	3,285 „
Poppyseed.....	Nil. „
Groundnuts.....	66 „
Castorseed	2,746 „
Rice	2,747 „
Myrabolams.....	945 „
Cottonseed	4,632 „
Mowraseed	226 „
Gram	5,006 „
Jowar.....	9,923 „
Maize	49 „
Barley	816 „

MESSRS. SAMUEL MONTAGU'S WEEKLY CIRCULAR.

Messrs. Samuel Montagu and Ci., have sent us the following weekly circular issued by them on October 29:—

GOLD.

The influx of gold continues to be very large. Receipts have been announced as follow:—

October 22nd, £763,000 in bar gold.
October 22nd, £794,000 in U. S. A. Gold Coin.
October 23rd, £90,000 in U. S. A. Gold Coin.
October 24th, £74,000 in bar gold.
October 24th, £218,000 in U. S. A. Gold Coin.
October 26th, £928,000 in U. S. A. Gold Coin.
October 27th, £95,000 in bar gold.
October 27th, £332,000 in U. S. A. Gold Coin.
October 28, £21,000 in bar gold.

Deducting £1,000,000 set aside on the 28th instant on account of H. M. Treasury Currency Note Redemption Account, raising the total of that Reserve to £9,500,000, the net influx during the week was £2,315,000.

The Bank of England reported a reserve of £61,362,080 in its Issue Department yesterday—a fresh record.

In addition to the previous arrangements in parts of the British Empire, the Bank of England is prepared to make advances here to Indian Mining Companies against the deposit of their gold output in that country.

The following extract from the "Pioneer Mail" from Simla, under date of 26th September, is of interest, as showing that the Monsoon has proved excellent:—

The extraordinary plentitude and evenness of the distribution of the rains which are now ceasing, is shown by the fact that Kashmir and Mysore are the only areas in India where a defect of more than twenty per cent. has been registered. On the other hand, Orissa, the Punjab, Baluchistan, Gujarat, the Konkan, the Bombay Deccan, Hyderabad and the northern Madras coast have all had over twenty per cent. more than their share

SILVER.

The market has continued to be heavy in tone.

Supplies are on a fairly substantial scale, whilst the rush of orders for Continental coinage has somewhat abated.

The Indian Bazaars are disposed to nibble, but as yet the demand is barely appreciable in relation to the supplies.

The price yesterday 22 3/8d. is lower than any fixed since December 22nd 1908.

The stock in Bombay is 3,600 bars, compared with 4,000 bars last week.

Appended are the last two Indian Currency Returns, in lacs:—

Notes in Circulation, October 15, 5,969, October 22, 5,996.

Silver coin in India, October 15, 3,362, October 22, 3,307.

Gold coin in India, October 15, 442, October 22, 542.

Securities, October 15, 1,000, October 22, 1,000.

Gold in England, October 15, 765, October 22, 765.

Securities in London, October 15, 400, October 22, 400.

It will be observed that the amount of gold in India is increasing. On October 7th it was only 378 lakhs.

A shipment of 430,000 ozs. has been made from San Francisco to Hongkong.

The quotation to-day for cash delivery is 7/16d. lower than that fixed a week ago.

Quotations for Bar Silver p. oz. std.

October 23, 22 11/16 cash, no quotation fixed for forward delivery.

October 24, 22 1/2 cash, no quotation fixed for forward delivery.

October 26, 22 1/2 cash, no quotation fixed for forward delivery.

October 27, 22 1/2 cash, no quotation fixed for forward delivery.

October 28, 22 3/8 cash, no quotation fixed for forward delivery.

October 29, 22 3/8 cash, no quotation fixed for forward delivery.

Average for the week 22.489 cash.

Bank Rate 5 per cent.

Bar Gold p. oz. std. 77/9.

French Gold Coin p. oz. Nominal.

German Gold Coin p. oz. Nominal.

U. S. A. Gold Coin p. oz. Nominal.

A small Committee composed of officials from the Punjab, United Provinces and Delhi is sitting at Delhi to discuss the question of cocaine smuggling. Among those present are Sir Michael Fenton, Mr. Tweedy, Colonel Dallas and Mr. Sharp.

Headache every now and then? Carry Stearns' Headache Cure—easy to carry, easy to take. Clears the head in a few minutes. 180—C11

TATA HYDRO-ELECTRIC WORKS.

REPORT ON LAST YEAR'S WORKING.

The report of the Directors of the Tata Hydro-Electric Power Supply Company, Ltd., to be submitted at the fifth ordinary general meeting of shareholders on December 3rd, states:—

The whole of the Company's available supply of power has been disposed of. The total amount of I.H.P. sold from the Company's Original Installation and the Shirawta Extensions amounts to approximately 50,000. Thirty-five cotton mills and three flour mills have contracted to take power from the Company for a period of ten years.

The General Manager reports as follows: The dam and other works of the Lonavla Lake are sufficiently forward for practically full storage and use. The lake became filled to level 2,052 on the 7th July 1914, and water has since been running over the spill ways. The two Waste Weirs are completed except the turning of the arches. The Sluices with the operating gear are erected and ready for use.

The Walwhan dam at present provides a storage at 2065.2 level. A total of 52,021 brass has been done up to July. This leaves some 10,675 brass to complete the dam. The Sluices have been erected. The lake became filled to 2,065.20 on the 22nd July 1914.

The heading of the Shirawta Tunnel was driven through on the morning of 6th April 1914. The headings have met satisfactorily as regards Line and Level. The work has been continued in widening and bottoming the tunnel and 1,200 ft. is now complete.

The Duct from Lonavla Junction to the Forebay is sufficiently advanced to carry three feet of water for beneficial use and water can be delivered as soon as the pressure pipe line is completed. The Walwhan duct is not so far advanced. The principal work remaining is the duct bed and walling. The latter will be brought up to height of not less than three feet as soon as possible after the rains, after which sufficient water can be carried to supply the first installation power or an average of 30,000 E.H.P. in Bombay.

The Forebay Dam and the bed of the basin are sufficiently completed to enable the Forebay to be filled to 10 ft. above the level.

The work on the pipe line is still the most backward. The upper line upto six point 9 is completed. On the lower cliff effort is being concentrated to first complete one line for beneficial use. Progress has been very slow and the Company has now urged that arrangements be made for a closer personal supervision on the part of the Resident Engineer and better future progress is hoped for. The Resident Engineer now expects to complete one of the lower pipe lines for beneficial supply by the middle of November.

The work in the Power House here is in a satisfactory condition. Power can be generated any time if the water can be brought to the turbines. All the four tubines are practically ready for service.

The work on the four generators also is well advanced, the twelve transformers are all in position filled with oil, and practically ready for service. The switchgear is erected and wired ready for the control of all four units.

The towers throughout the transmission line have been erected. Four main conductors have been strung from the Parel Receiving Station to the Khopoli Power House and six up to tower 386, and service can be started when required. The remaining six miles will be completed shortly. This has been held over for better weather, as no use could be made of the lines. Telephone wires are also in position and communication has been established from the 11th June 1914.

Cables underground between the receiving station and the mills have been laid for those consumers who are to take power from the original installation.

The Mill Equipments work too is well forward. All the transformers required for the original installation are now on the site. Complete motor equipments have been delivered for nineteen Mills and partial deliveries have been made for several others. Work on cables, switchgear, meters, etc., is also well in hand. There will be no difficulty in utilizing current when the supply begins.

The initial operation stage can be entered upon any time the pipe line work is finished. The two new mills, the Pearl and the Simplex, having been completed, arrangements have been made at their request for supply through the Bombay Electric & Supply Tramways Co., Ltd., as a temporary measure. The works connected with the fifth unit are in progress, but for various reasons including the War in Europe, this supply cannot be expected before June 1916.

You are requested to pass a resolution for payment of interest at 4 per cent per annum on capital during construction, when due, upto 31st December 1914 and 30th June 1915.

THE NEW TAXATION.

FAVOURABLY REGARDED BY PEOPLE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

COLOMBO, Nov. 21.

A "Times of Ceylon" London cablegram states that the new taxation is generally regarded favourably. Mr. Lloyd George considers the effect of the increased tea tax will be five per cent. Mincing Lane believes tea prices will fall. Income tax payers regard increase in tax as inevitable and a necessary sacrifice.

PLOT TO MURDER A SCIENTIST.

GERMAN ATTEMPTS ON A BRITISH WAR EXPERT.

SHOTS AND A POISONED CIGARETTE

It has just leaked out that, since the beginning of the war, two attempts have been made upon the life of Dr. A. M. Low, the accomplished young scientist, who has invented the Televista, an instrument for "Seeing by wire," says the "Daily News." Dr. Low, who is an expert in wireless telegraphy, is one of the consultants engaged by the Government in connection with the war, and there seems to be no doubt that he has narrowly escaped being the victim of German plotting.

The first attack was made in the latter part of August, when Dr. Low and his brother were engaged in their laboratory in Paul-street. On that occasion two shots were fired through a window. According to a report in a technical newspaper, a man was arrested, but there is no record of his having been charged, and it is suggested that he may have been interned as an alien enemy.

SCIENTIFIC CURIOSITY.

The second attempt, which was made quite recently, had a certain amount of ingenuity. A few months ago Dr. Low was visited by a German who holds the degree of Doctor of Science, and who was extremely interested in an automatic rifle with which Dr. Low was closely concerned. The German departed without obtaining the information for which he was obviously seeking. A few days ago Dr. Low was visited, in his City Office at Great St. Helen's, by a man about 34 years of age, who claimed to be the secretary of the gentleman who had called before. He was evidently a German, and his name was not known to anyone in Dr. Low's office.

During the conversation their visitor, a pleasant-mannered young man, produced a cigarette case and invited the scientist to have a cigarette. Dr. Low is said to be rather exclusive with regard to the cigarettes he smokes, and, although he accepted the one offered him, he did not light it at the time. After his visitor had gone, however, he placed the cigarette between his lips.

STRYCHNINE CHLORIDE.

Almost immediately he noticed a strange flavour, and the cigarette was analysed. It was found to contain enough strychnine chloride to cause death. Ordinary strychnine solution would not have been nearly so effective as strychnine chloride for such a purpose, as the latter is so very volatile that practically the whole of it would have been absorbed by a smoker. The young man with the cigarette case has not been seen since.

It is understood that the "Televista," which has undergone considerable improvement since the inventor gave a surprise demonstration before a gathering of scientists early in the year, may be used by the Government in connection with marine signalling.

The Government of Madras have approved of a scheme for the extension of work in domestic science in connection with Europeen schools. Instruction will be provided in the following courses of study:—(i) Cookery; (ii) general housewifery including needlework, laundry work, household accounts and general household management; (iii) medical housewifery, including hygiene; elementary physiology, care of children and home nursing; (iv) needlework and dressmaking. The cost of the scheme will be Rs. 13,548 a year. The scheme, in the first instance, has been sanctioned for a year.

INDIANS IN CAMP.

PICTURESQUE SCENES IN THE NEW FOREST.

Some of our Indian soldiers are now encamped in the New Forest, and their presence has given to a usually quiet sedate country road the appearance of a Derby Day, says "The Times." There are huge blue motor monsters from Bournemouth disgorging their freight of people, cars and cabs are ranged in serried ranks by the roadside, pedestrians struggle and crane their necks. Everybody is staring over a hedge, and that at one of the most fascinating of imaginable spectacles.

If one came on this camp quite unawares one might believe that it was all a romantic dream in which Jasper Petulengro and Tawno Chikno and a great following of their people had come to life again. The white tents and the lithe brown figures in front of them, with just here and there a touch of outlandish colour, the grey, curling smoke from many fires, the smell of the wood smoke and the pots cooking over it, the stamping and neighing of the tethered mules—all these things make at a first glance a strangely gipsy-like picture. Nor does this impression ever quite wear off. A long procession comes winding its way between the rows of tents—khaki riders with a splash of red in their khaki turbans, each rider having a led mule at his side. In particular there is one man with a thin face and big, hooked nose in control of two almost white mules. He seems to sit noticeably far forward, he has a bit of sacking by way of a saddle, and rides with a kind of easy, slouching grace which is unforgettable. The British gunners with their guns are there too, but to-day they languish unadmired. There are no eyes for any but these splendid and picturesque Indians, who are the drivers of the pack artillery. They are fine men, very wiry-looking and lean, and hard, and having a noticeably older air than the men of an ordinary British regiment. They are for the most part Punjabis, and there are many Sikhs among them with fierce, black beards; but there are also a few Brahmins and Dogras. Their especial care, the mules, are also of mixed origin, some being "countrybred," others from America and elsewhere.

Whilst some of the men are watering or leading the mules, there are others standing about and talking cheerfully in front of their tents. They pose themselves in groups with a natural dignity, and also, as one imagines, with a gently deprecating surprise, while a trinity of giggling women snap at them with their cameras, and discuss their beauties and their attitudes as if they were at Madame Tussaud's. Others have been presented by some well-meaning person with chocolate, which they apparently cannot eat, but they have found a little white boy who has no such objection. He stands in the middle of a laughing semi-circle, his shyness struggling with his greed, and gets far more chocolate than is good for him. There are fires everywhere, some glowing red and romantic in holes under the ground and figures squatting round them. Much cooking is going on, meditative stirring of mysterious pots, and the rolling and patting of chupatties in many hands; curious and, to uneducated noses, rather unsavoury smells go up to heaven. With the cooking goes a tendency to ease and undress. One wonderful old man with grey hair and beard and a grey shirt, his feet bare, is squatting over a pail of water and cleaning harness. There is another who has taken his turban off and discloses a great roll of hair tightly coiled on the top of his head. Next door to him two much younger men are smoking their big, bubbling pipes. And all the times, as a background to this shifting picture, the seemingly never-ending procession of men and mules goes on and on in single file, picking its way through the black churned-up mud.

BESSHO'S
X'MAS SALE
COMMENCES FROM TO-DAY
FOR 15 DAYS ONLY

This is the first time since the opening of our Business in 1904 that we are having a X'MAS SALE. We have decided to celebrate the 10th year by giving an opportunity to the Bombay Public to buy at a Cheaper rate all that they need in Fancy Japanese goods for X'MAS Presentation offering, and we believe this step will be highly appreciated by all those who value economy.

LIBERAL REDUCTIONS
have been made on all kinds of Silk goods, Curios, Toys, Fancy Goods, etc.

REMEMBER THE SALE LASTS FOR 15 DAYS ONLY.

BESSHO & Co.
HORNBY ROAD, FORT.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

PUBLIC ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Bombay Municipal Corporation Meeting, 3-40 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, NOV. 25.

Bombay Municipal Standing Committee Meeting 4-10 p.m.

DAILY.

Bombay Presidency Chess Tournament, "B" Class, Bombay Chess Club Room, 8-10 a.m. and 5-30 to 10-30 p.m. (S. T.)

Excelsior Theatre of Varieties, 6-30.

America-India Cinematograph, Charni Road, 7 to 8-15, 8-30 to 9-45, and 10 to 11-15.

Imperial Cinematograph, Charni Rd., 7 to 8-30, 8-45 to 10-15, 10-30 to 12.

Olympia Cinematograph, Sandhurst Road, 5-15 to 6-45, 7 to 8-30, 9 to 10-30, and 11 to 12-30.

Domestic Occurrence.

DEATH.

LANGLEY.—At 30 Alma Road, Bermondsey, London, S.E., on 29th October 1914, Charles Hazelwood, youngest son of the late C. A. Langley, Solicitor, of the late firm of Solicitors Remington, Hore and Langley, Bombay, aged 39.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

Regimental Orders by Lieut.-Colonel P. R. Cadell, Commanding.

November 23.

973. Parades.—Company parades for the week ending Nov. 28th:—
"B" Company.—Tuesday and Thursday at 7 a.m. Signalling Class at 7-30 a.m. at Head-Quarters, Tuesday, Wednesday and Friday.
Recruits and Reserve.—Monday and Thursday at 7 a.m.
Khaki Shirts and Shorts and Helmets to be worn at Coy. parades.
"C" Company.—Tuesday at 6-15 p.m.
"D" Company.—Tuesday at 5-45 p.m. and Thursday at 7 a.m. at the Government Telegraph Office.
"E" Company.—Wednesday. Company parade. Fall in at Sir Richard Temple's Statue at 6 p.m. prompt. Dress. Uniform, Drill Order, with Helmets.
Signallers.—Until further notice, Cyclist Signallers will parade, on Monday, Thursday and Friday at Sir Richard Temple's Statue at 7-15 a.m. prompt. Dress. Mufti.
"F" Company.—Wednesday at 6-30 p.m.
"G" Company.—Monday and Thursday at 7-30 a.m. at the Gymkhana.
Recruits.—Wednesday at 7-30 a.m. at the Gymkhana and Thursday at 6 p.m. at Head-Quarters.
Special Reserve attached to "G" Company will parade with the Recruits of "G" Coy. on the abovementioned days.
I. Motor Reserve parade on Thursday at 6 p.m. Dress. Mufti.
II. Semaphore Signalling Class.—Adult companies every evening except Saturdays at 6-30 p.m.

974. Musketry.—The Range at Ghat Kopar is allotted as follows:—
Tuesday 24th Inst. "L" Coy. Class Firing.
Wednesday 25th Inst. "A" Coy. Class Firing.
Thursday 26th Inst. "L" Coy. Class Firing.
Friday 27th Inst. "F" Coy. Class Firing.
Saturday 28th Inst. "L" Coy. Class Firing.
Sunday 29th Inst. "G" Coy. Class Firing.
Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 6-15 a.m.

976 Members wishing to purchase the water-bottles and havresacks can do so at Head-Quarters on payment of Rs. 5/- for Water Bottles and Ans. 12 for Havresacks.

(Sd.) C. N. MOBERLY, Capt.,
Actg. Adjutant, Bombay Vol. Rifles.

INDIANS FOR THE MEDICAL SERVICE

Dr. S. G. Ranade, L. M. & S., L. R. C. P. S., D. P. H., D. T. M., a brother of the late Mr. Justice M. G. Ranade, has been placed on military duty in Indian Hospitals and ordered to Quetta. Dr. Ranade left for Quetta on Monday last. It will be remembered that he served in the Army in South Africa in 1901.

DAILY MORTALITY RETURNS.

During the 24 hours ended at 6 a.m. on Saturday, the total mortality reported in Bombay City was 67. The total mortality on the corresponding day of 1913 was 75, while it was 98 in 1912. No cases of either plague, small-pox or cholera were reported on Friday. The number of rats caught on Friday was 1911, of which two, which were both in Mandvi, were discovered to be infected with plague.

BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ASIATIC SOCIETY.

A general meeting of the Society will be held to-day, at 6 p.m. (S. T.), to revise the list of the newspapers and periodicals taken by the Society; to appoint a Trustee of the Society's Government Securities in place of Mr. James Mac-Donald, and for the reading of a paper on "Goethe's Buch des Parsen or Parsi-Nameh" (the Book of the Parsees), by Shams-ul-ulma Dr. Jivanji Jamshedji Modi, M.A.

DISHONEST GOLDSMITH

At the Esplanade Police Court, on Saturday, before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Sub-Inspector D. V. Karnick charged Bhawoo Narayen, a Hindu lad, with the theft of gold ornaments, valued at Rs. 25, and Bala Luxman and Bala Harset with receiving stolen property.

Mahadeo Keshav, the complainant in the case, and the accused lived in the same chawl at Fanaswadi. The former missed his child, who was subsequently found but without the ornaments he had been wearing. The accused Bhawoo was arrested, and on a statement made by him, the two goldsmiths to whom he had sold the ornaments for Rs. 4, were also arrested.

The Magistrate ordered Bhawoo to be sent to the Reformatory for a period of four years. As regards the case against the goldsmiths, the Magistrate observed that these persons facilitated the commission of such offences by receiving stolen property and it was at times difficult to bring home the charges to them. They were sentenced to a day's simple imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 75 each,—in default, to one month's rigorous imprisonment.

A DING-DONG FIGHT.

GENERAL JOFFRE.

The Military correspondent of "The Times" writes in its issue of Oct. 27 as follows:—

The news published early yesterday morning by the French Government to the effect that the Germans had crossed the Yser, need not inspire us with any anxiety. We know that new and strong German forces are in the North, and that German experts have declared that this renewed offensive will be decisive for the result of the campaign in France. We must not therefore expect to win every day at every point, and we must imagine that when six or seven new German Corps are hurled into the line their appearance cannot be unimportant or their activities wholly profitless.

The Belgians have put up a splendi fight upon the Yser under the eyes of their noble King, but we shall be glad to hear that the situation enables them to take a little rest, to refit, and to incorporate the numerous young Belgians who are pining to join the ranks. The Germans boasted that only two Belgian divisions had escaped from Antwerp, but this statement was quite incorrect, and the Belgian field army is still strong. It has, however, fought continuously since the first days of the war, and if it is to give its full fighting value hereafter it will be all the better for a little rest.

Ample forces of the best quality are available to relieve it. Even if the Allied line, under the violent pressure of the new German attack, has bent a little here and there, this is what has been happening all along the great line from Switzerland to the sea, and losses in one locality are balanced by gains in another. On Sunday the Germans received a first-class hammering at the hands of a certain British Corps, and the enemy's losses were immense. If the story from the Argonne is correct, the Germans have had a similar lesson in the east at the hands of our French Allies. Everywhere the story is the same. The Allied line remains unbroken. The unexampled sacrifice of life by German generals fills the towns and villages of Germany with wrecks of poor humanity, but does nothing more. Our Navy flattens out anything German that comes within five miles of the sea, and unless the enemy can do better than he has done hitherto the German General Staff will have once more to admit that it has failed.

THE FRENCH COMMANDER.

We are not in any hurry. The Germans are in a great hurry. General Joffre is fighting a steady war, taking as few risks as the situation permits, feeding his line with reinforcements when it is necessary and not before, and sacrificing nothing to spectacular effect. The admirable character sketch of the French Generalissimo will be read by everyone with deep interest. To the best of the writer's knowledge it is a fair and truthful presentment of the French Commander-in-Chief, and it will enable our public to understand better and to appreciate more highly the firm character of General Joffre and the services which he has rendered, and is rendering, to the Allied cause.

We are not out for Napoleonic strokes. This is a war for existence, and a war also of attrition. It has been General Joffre's merit, amidst conditions unexpected to all of us, and not anticipated by anyone before the war, to have realized them rapidly and to have taken measures which most exactly accord with the needs of an unprecedented situation. It is a great deal to have dared ask French troops to undertake a creeping war of positions and a test of tenacity with a Teuton enemy. It will be to the everlasting glory of the French Army if it succeeds, as surely it will, in wearing out by these means so distasteful to French traditions, and yet so necessary, the endurance of the German Armies.

Let us also say, however, that General Joffre is fortunate to find at the head of the Armies of his Allies such brave spirits as King Albert and Sir John French. The conduct of allied operations is one of the most delicate tasks imaginable, and if in this instance all has gone well, we must put down a great deal of the credit to King Albert and our Field-Marshal. The Germans endeavour, naturally, to separate the Allies, and to accuse each one in turn of perfidy towards the other. The best course for the Allies is to take no notice of these childish efforts of disappointed men, and to continue to display towards each other that perfect loyalty, and that mutual forbearance, which can alone bring allied operations to a successful conclusion.

GERMAN TREATMENT OF AUSTRIA.

The Germans, doubtless, know a good deal about alliances by this time. It has been the custom of Prussia to sacrifice everyone and everything to her own selfish interests, and this war has been no exception to the rule. She allowed the Austrians to be overwhelmed, and instead of strengthening Dankl and von Auffenberg used all her force to clear East Prussia of the Russians. She visited upon the Austrians the faults of German strategy and compelled her subservient tools, the Austrians, to dismiss half a dozen of their best commanders. She has assumed control of the war in the Eastern theatre, and will continue as long as she can to use Austrian troops to defend Prussian interests. The wretched Dual Monarchy is being dragged along at the tail of the Prussian war chariot, and when the Austrians have served Prussian ends they will be abandoned to their fate.

Meanwhile, the capture of Warsaw and the winter quarters on the Vistula are very far from achievement. The Grand Duke Nicholas, being at length assured of a marked numerical preponderance, is beginning a general offensive, and the Germans have not yet displayed a capacity for withstanding it. The battle goes on over an immense front and the Austrians are putting up a better fight in Galicia than was expected from them after their reverses, but the Russian pressure is felt severely all along the line. The Russian troops from Siberia, the Caucasus, and Turkestan have arrived to strengthen the Corps in Europe, and the Russian Staff can now begin to act with confidence born of strength. In rear of the Russian Armies are immense reserves, and no one in Russia is likely now to underestimate the need for effort, and for the deployment of the utmost military power that mighty Russia is able to afford. We Western and Eastern Allies owe it to each other to grasp and to hold the enemy's troops in our front, and to allow the Germans to reap no further profit from their central situation.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

The Detachment of the 27th Cavalry, strength as under, are taken on the strength of the Bombay Brigade: 2 Officers, 3 Indian Officers, 120 Other Ranks, 10 public followers, 6 private followers.

First Class Civil Sub.-Assistant Surgeon K. S. Kadri has been placed in medical charge of the Depot, 95th Russell's Infantry, Santa Cruz, from the forenoon of the 12th November, 1914, in addition to his duties.

The Marine Lines Hospital of 100 beds at Marine Lines, Bombay, with Major L. Hirsch, I. M. S., in medical charge, was established with effect from the 14th November.

The Officer Commanding, Station Hospital, Colaba, has been authorised to increase, by six, the number of beds in the Officers' Ward of that Hospital.

ASTROLOGY AND THE WAR.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I derived much pleasure from reading the prophecy regarding the present war in your issue of the 21st instant under the above heading.

We all feel much indebted to the hard-working and indefatigable Mrs. M. Chunilal Setalvad for obtaining the opinion of the famous Astrologer Raj-Joshi Harishwar Mahadeo Pandit, J.P.

It would be well if the prediction of this well-known Astrologer were translated into the vernaculars and printed in pamphlet form and widely circulated throughout this city. This I doubt not will help in removing the current false rumours concerning the war and thus prevent the exodus of a large number of our fellow citizens.—Yours, etc.

AN INDIAN LADY.

Colaba, Bombay, 21st Nov.

THE GROTESQUES,

PRINCIPAL OMEDIAN; MR. FRED WINN.

Mr. Fred. Winn, leader of the "Grotesques," can be described in one word,—versatile. He has played every description of part, from pantomime to tragedy.

VESSEL ON FIRE.

CONSIDERABLE DAMAGE DONE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 22.

A lighter moored at the side of the steamer Bleamoor caught fire and drifted away down the Hooghly early last evening.

The vessel blazed furiously and for a time was a serious menace to shipping.

The fire brigade arrived and put off in boats and eventually secured the lighter to the river bank near the Port Defence Volunteer Head-quarters' boat. The latter vessel became slightly ignited. The flames on the lighter were eventually subdued though not before considerable damage had been done. The outbreak is not supposed to have any connection with the fire which broke out on Friday evening on the steamer Bleamoore.

NAVAL FUND.

Amount already acknowledged, Rs. 3,662-3-0. Messrs. Treacher & Co., "Proceeds rrom Personal Weighting Machine" Rs. 18; Mons. Barret, Rs. 50-0-0; Western India Turf Club, Rs. 500; F. C. M. St. Paul Esq., Rs. 50; Commander Douglas, Rs. 50; Mrs. Sullivan, "Proceeds of Concert & Dance" Rs. 225; Through Bombay Presidency Trades Association, Messrs. Lund and Blockley, Rs. 25; Messrs. Asquith & Lord, Rs. 25; Messrs. Leach and Weborny Rs. 25; Messrs F. Cornaglia, Rs. 15; Messrs. D. Macropolo, Rs. 25; Messrs Mongini Bros., Rs. 25; Messrs. Spencer & Co., Rs. 25; Total Rs. 4,720-3-0.

The following gifts have also been received. Mrs. Tennant, 12 Cardigans. Mrs. A. Emanuel, 60 New Towels & a packet of papers.

GIFTS IN KIND MOST USEFUL FOR ABOVE FUND.

Sweaters-Grey, Blue or Khaki, Socks, Mitts or Kneecaps, Packs of Cards, Pipes, Tobacco or Cigarettes, Books for men Soap. Writing pads (of paper) and long Navy blue and khaki stockings for men.

Donations for the Naval Fund should be sent to Messrs Cox & Co. Bankers, Hornby Road, Bombay, who have been authorised to receive and give receipts for such donations.

CASUALTY LISTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Nov. 21.

The following casualties are announced:—

KILLED.

Capt. R. G. Chichester and Lieut. C. Cornish, Highland Light Infantry.
Lieut. R. R. Egerton, Engineers.
Second Lieut. G. Lloyd, Scots Guards.
Capt. G. P. R. Toynbee, Rifle Brigade.
Second Lieuts. Stables, Cheshires, Galton Worcesters and Shawyer, Middlesex.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Lieut. H. Warner, East Lancs.

WOUNDED.

Captain J. H. Brocklehurst, Coldstreams.
Captain J. C. Burnett, West Ridings.
Major H. Cavendish, Artillery.
Captain C. Elston, Northamptons.
Captain R. Forrester, Black Watch.
Captain A. Goldie, East Lancashires.
Lieut. W. Guest-Williams, Berkshires.
Second-Lieut. G. S. Henderson, Manchesters.
Major G. Leman, North Staffords.
Lieut. J. F. Leman, Worcesters.
Lieut. K. Martin, Engineers.
Major J. Massie, Artillery.
Lieut. C. R. Miller, Cameronians.
Lieut.-Colonel C. Prichard, Northants.
Major C. Saunders, Dorsets.
Lieut. D. Scott-Tucker, Liverpools.
Lieut. Sumpter, Artillery.
Lieut. S. Sweeny Engineers.
Second Lieut. Vulliamy, Engineers.
Lieut. Ward, Grenadiers.
Second Lieut. Bennett, West Ridings.
Second Lieut. Harding, Irish Guards.
Second Lieut. McLellan, Highland Light Infantry.
Second Lieut. McLellan, Highland Light Infantry.

MISSING.

Lieut. T. Clemson, Dorsets.
Captain C. V. Fox, Scots Guards.
Lieut. Douglas-Dick, Scots Guards.
Lieut. C. Pope, Bedfords.
Major Sorel-Cameron, Camerons.
Second-Lieut. Cumming, Camerons.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Nov. 21.

The following casualties are announced:—

WOUNDED.

Major B. Bogle, East Yorks.
Lieut. R. G. Browne, Manchesters.
Second-Lieut. E. P. Buchanan, Argyll and Sutherlands.
Captain D. Campbell, Black Watch.
Lieut. G. Cheetham, Engineers.
Lieut. J. C. Cunningham, Argyll and Sutherlands.
Second-Lieut. R. Davison, Northants.
Lieut. J. H. Dimmer, Rifle Corps.
Lieut. A. Friend, Seventh Dragoon Guards.
Second-Lieut. R. T. Glynn, Artillery.
Lieut. G. C. Gowland, Engineers.
Captain V. Kananagh, Irish Fusiliers.
Captain G. C. Macleod, Black Watch.
Second-Lieut. G. Nonteith, Gordons.
Captain F. Parode, Rifle Corps.
Captain E. Pike, Grenadiers.
Captain J. Venables, Welsh Fusiliers.
Captain C. C. West, Black Watch.
Captain Deregynirving, Lancasters.
Captain G. St. G. Robinson, Northamptons.
Captain Rowan-Hamilton, Black Watch.
Captain C. C. Rolph, Leicesters.
Lieutenants Bourdillon, Engineers.
G. Landon, Artillery.
Montanaro, East Surreys.
E. Swaine, Northumberland Fusiliers.
Hester, Inniskillings.
Nixon, South Staffs.
Second-Lieuts Bradley, Wiltshires.
Williams, West Kents.

PRISONERS.

Lieutcolonel Earle, Grenadiers; Lieut. Crossley, Ninth Lancers.

MISSING.

Captains E. Barton, West Surreys.
Stanley-Creek, West Surreys.
A Wood, Sussex.
Lieutenants W. Martin, Wiltshires.
Mulcahy-Morgan, Irish Rifles.
Second-Lieuts Rose-Troup, West Surreys.
Riley, Wilts.
Watson, Wilts.
M. Abraham, Artillery.
N. McNeill, Black Watch.
Captain J. Sprot, Black Watch.
Lieut. Westall, Sussex.

WOUNDED AND MISSING.

Second-Lieut. Cocks, Welsh Regiment.
Unofficially reported prisoners:—
Lieut. May.
Second-Lieuts Davey, Martin, Rees and Troops, all Sherwoods.

WOUNDED.

Second-Lieut. Brindley, Warwicks.
Lieut. E. C. Clegg, Border Regiment.
Second-Lieut. C. Mearns, Durham Light Infantry.
Lieutenant Geddes, Northumberland Fusiliers.
Lieutenant Younghusband, Second Dragoon Guards.

WOUNDED AND MISSING.

Lieut. W. Burt-Marshall, Second-Lieut. J. Fetherstonehaugh and Captain W. A. Henderson, of Argyll and Sutherlands.

MISSING.

Second-Lieut. H. W. Holt, Engineers.

LONDON, Nov. 21.

The following further list of casualties is issued:

WOUNDED.

Captain J. Lake, South Wales Borderers.
Captain W. W. Llewellyn, Somerset Light Infantry.
Captain Quarry, Berkshires.
Lieut.-Colonel Sweetman, East Yorks.
Second-Lieut. F. A. Sutton, South Lancs.
Captain M. P. Walsh, Veterinary Corps.
Captain Welsh, Yorks and Lancs.
Captain Benton, Coldstreams.
Captain W. Dawson, West Yorks.
Lieut. A. Campbell, Gordons.
Lieut. Gilson, Worcesters.
Lieut. A. Watson, Medicals.
Second-Lieut. Glossop, Somersets.
Second-Lieut. Hazlewood, South Staffs.
Second-Lieut. Lucas, York and Lancs.
Lancs.
Second-Lieut. Reed, North Lancs.
Second-Lieut. Royall, Irish Rifles.
Second-Lieut. Williams, Welsh Regiment.
Major A. W. Irwin, Medicals.

WOUNDED AND MISSING.

Lieut. G. Archer-Shee, South Staffs.

PRISONER.

Captain the Hon. J. Coke, Scots Guards.

The following casualties are unofficially reported.

WOUNDED.

Captain Lord Hamilton-Temple-Blackwood, Ninth Lancers.
Second-Lieut. Legge, Coldstreams.
Lieut. W. V. Palmer, West Kents.

WOUNDED AND PRISONERS.

Lieut. J. Coulston, Royal Lancasters.
Lieut. H. Harrington, Cheshires.
Captain F. Hind, East Yorks.
Major C. Vandeleur, Cameronians.
Second-Lieut. W. Worsley, Yorkshires.
Lieut. Harrison, Royal Irish.
Second-Lieut. Whyte, North Staffs.
Second-Lieut. Wodehouse, Welsh Fusiliers.

PRISONERS.

Lieut. Beaver, Wilts.
Second-Lieut. M. Fowle, Wilts.
Lieut. J. A. Caunter, Gloucesters.
Captain A. Colley, North Lancs.
Captain E. Christie-Miller, Coldstreams.
Lieut. F. L. Finlay, Irish Rifles.
Lieut. A. S. Hooper, Wilts.
Captain J. S. Hutchinson, South Lancs.
Captain C. H. E. Moore, Wilts.
Lieut. K. Oliphant, Wilts.
Lieut. p. Oliphant, Wilts.
Lieut. B. Poole, Welsh Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut. H. B. Rose, Wilts.
Lieut. H. W. Stewart, Scots Fusiliers.
Lieut. E. B. Trafford, Scots Guards.
Captain H. E. Ward, East Kents.
Major F. Young, Cheshires.
Lieut. Stewart, Cheshires.
Second-Lieut. Betts, Wiets.
Second-Lieut. McLoughlin, Royal Irish.
Second-Lieut. Taylor, Yorks and Lancs.
Second-Lieut. Kevill-Davies, Gordons.
Second-Lieut. Riley, Wilts.

CASUALTIES IN INDIAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCE.

ASSOCIATED PRESS.

DELHI, Nov. 21.

The following are names of officers in the thirteenth list of casualties reported from France and Belgium:—

KILLED IN ACTION.

1st-19th Garhwal Rifles, Jemadar Khusal Sing Takul.
2nd-3rd Gurkha Rifles, Major Drummond, retired list attached.

WOUNDED.

1st Sappers and Miners, Jemadar Ishar Singh.
6th Jat Light Infantry, Jamadar Tulsa.
15th Ludhiana Sikhs, Jemadar Maina Singh.
34th Sikh Pioneers, Major H. A. Gib and Jemadar Maghar Singh.
2nd-3rd Gurkha Rifles, Lieutenant H. F. C. McSwiney.
2nd-9th Gurkha Rifles, Subadar Jogin-chand.

UNATTACHED LIST.

2nd Lieutenant W. D. A. Holland.

WOUNDED AND MISSING.

2nd-3rd Gurkha Rifles, Captain R. D. Alexander missing.
2nd-39th Garhwass, Major G. H. Taylor, Captain A. W. Robertson Glasgow and Jemadar Khushall Singh Damu.
2nd-3rd Gurkha Rifles, Captain H. Bennett.

DELHI, Nov. 22.

The following are the names of officers in the 14th list of casualties reported from France and Belgium.

KILLED IN ACTION.

Lt. H. G. Burridge, 107th Pioneers.

WOUNDED.

Lt. F. McC. Douie, 1st Sappers.
Capt. W. E. Fleming, 41st Dogras.

DELHI, Nov. 21.

The following is the second list of casualties reported from the Persian Gulf:—

KILLED IN ACTION.

Dorsetshire Regiment, Major A. A. Mercer and Captain F. Middleton.
3rd Sappers and Miners.—Captain A. M. Twish.
Political Department.—Captain R. L. Birdwood.

GIFT OF BRITISH GUIANA RICE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 21.

British Guiana has offered half-million pounds of rice grown by the East Indian colonists. It is hoped the rice may be used for the Indian forces at the front.

Mr. Harcourt has replied expressing his high appreciation of the gift.

"LIFE-LIKE" DEAD.

AN UNCANNY EFFECT OF SHELL FIRE

It is pointed out in the "Lancet" that more than once in the accounts of the war reference has been made to the use of shells which, on exploding, deal out death on all sides leaving the victime fixed in their last attitude of life.

They are said to have been left in life-like groups, remaining in exactly the position in which they died, some in the act of shooting, still levelling the rifle, others dictating dispatches, others lighting a cigarette, and so forth, the whole suggesting a group of waxwork bodies at Madame Tussaud's.

That dead bodies can remain in the upright position without support from without is, of course, absurd, but it is interesting to point out that the favourite modern explosive is tri-nitro-toluol, and this gives off incidentally a large volume of carbon monoxide gas, which when inspired produces a healthy pink and life-like appearance in the corpse.

Imagination has probably filled in the picture as to these victims appearing to retain a living posture.

OPINIONS OF THE DAY.

The Secret of India's Loyalty.

"The Punjabee."—In this supreme hour of England's and the Empire's need India remembers only the principles on which the best of English and Anglo-Indian statesmen have sought to rule her, and not what individual Englishmen, whether official or non-official, may have done. After all what matters in an ultimate sense is not what individuals may have done or left undone, either out of racial pride or from other equally unworthy motives, but whether British Rule has on the whole been progressive and whether it has been leading us on, however slowly, towards the destined goal of our aspirations. It is because the people of India are convinced that the trend of things in their country is distinctly upward that they are prepared to forget much in their history, whether it be the reactionary policy of individual high officials or the unworthy conduct of individual Europeans who were in no sense the type of their community.

Vagaries of Censorship.

"New India."—We notice that the "Madras Mail" is allowed to print details of the movements of troops in India, of the disposition of the Territorials, etc.; we are sorry that we were unable to give any of these, but as we were warned for printing a telegram from the Associated Press, giving a brief summary of the facts of the arrival of the Territorials in Bombay and their departure—although the Bombay papers containing full details were distributed through the post fourteen hours later in Madras—we feel that, living under martial law, and without the protection of an Anglo-Indian Editor in favour with the military authorities and the Judicial Department, we had better say nothing about the troops; so we do not even venture to reprint the paragraphs from the "Madras Mail." After all, we may say in the spirit of the fox who said that the grapes he could not reach were sour, that the news of the internal movements of regiments are not of great interest to our Indian readers.

Look at this picture and that.

"The Bengalee."—The earnestness with which the Government of the United Kingdom is befriending all industrial schemes to replace German and Austrian manufactures may with advantage be imitated by the Government of India and the Local Government. In Great Britain the Government is offering to subscribe a portion of the share capital and guarantee interest on the capital advanced to give a fair start to certain industries. But what do we find here The Government of Madras is prepared to give advice, and nothing more than advice, in regard to industrial enterprises. The Government of Bengal also seem unwilling to advance further. Here is a principle and policy in entire conflict with the latest action of the Imperial Government in the matter of financing private industrial enterprise. To investigate and report elaborately on the possibilities of the industries is all right, but it should be followed up as early as possible by such active movement on the part of the Government to support industries as is being done in Great Britain.

SWINBURNE MSS.

BEQUEATHED IN WILL OF MR. WATTS DUNTON.

Mr. Henry Theodore Watts-Dunton, of Putney Hill, Putney, S.W., author, poet and critic, says the "Daily News," left estate of the gross value of £22,934, of which the net personalty has been sworn at £19,000. He stated that his trustees "as such will be the representatives and trustees of my late friend, Algernon Charles Swinburne."

He bequeathed to Miss Isabel Swinburne, the portrait of herself by Sir E. Burne-Jones; to his sister Thersa Watts, all his MSS not sold, letters to himself or to Algernon Charles Swinburne, all copies of letters written by himself, his family papers and unpublished MSS., requesting her to destroy such as she felt need not be preserved.

All autograph presentation copies of books presented to himself or to Swinburne, and any other books of sufficient importance, and all MSS. in the handwriting of Swinburne, which in the opinion of his trustees ought to be sold publicly, and all the quarto editions of old dramatists inherited by him from Swinburne are to be sold by Messrs. Sotheby.

The copyrights in his essays, articles, poems, etc., and in those by Swinburne are to be dealt with by his trustees for the benefit of his estate.

The Ellerman Line s.s. Flaminian, passed the Canal on the 20th instant, and is due to arrive in Bombay on the 2nd proximo.

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180—B11

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Monday, November 23, 1914.

THE BRICK WALL—AND AFTER.

It seems safe to assume that land operations in Western Europe have now assumed a phase in which it is possible that we may have to wait a long time before any definite or far-reaching change in the position occurs. The intensity and ferocity of the German onslaught on the line from Nieuport to Ypres has notably abated, and the rigours of the wintry weather which has now set in, apart from the exhaustion from which the enemy is suffering, point to the improbability of its being resumed. The Germans have found themselves, in the expressive phrase of General Smith Dorrien, up against a brick wall. Repeated and ferocious efforts to break it down have failed, and the only question to be decided now is whether they will be able to stay where they are, or whether they will go back on their next line of defence. That is a question which, perhaps, they may be left to decide for themselves, for it is possible that the Allies are not in sufficient strength yet to take advantage of any weakness in the enemy's front and assume the offensive. If the attack has been exhausting, so also has been the heroic resistance to the strenuous attempts of the Kaiser's legions to break through the western corner of Belgium, and it is improbable that the Allies, unless the way is opened to them, will care to do more, at present, than to continue to occupy the line they now hold. On the other hand the Germans may realise, since they cannot go forward, the wisdom of a timely retirement on positions which will give them a stronger holding when the time comes for the Allies, reinforced by their new troops, to commence a new phase, —a phase in which they will adopt the rôle of imposing their will on the enemy. instead of merely resisting, as they have hitherto successfully done, the imposition of the enemy's will upon them. In the meanwhile the Brick Wall not only exists on the Nieuport-Ypres line, but extends right across France down to the south-eastern extremity of the line We doubt whether there will be further serious attempts to break it down at any point. It is not too optimistic to hope that the German offensive on the western side has worn itself out, and that the Allies can now await with comparative equanimity, and, perhaps, a certain amount of leisure, the movement when the reinforcements which will give them the power to assume the initiative come into the field.

On their other frontier the Germans are occupied with a diversion of a substantial character, and it may be assumed that their attention during the next few weeks will be more largely taken up with the direction of the great operations against their Russian foes. It is not, perhaps, generally realised that there is no little similarity, broadly speaking, between the design of the Russians on the east and the Allies on the west, indicating, in our view, a general sort of understanding as to the methods broadly to be pursued. The military correspondent of "The Times," who is given to ejaculating the most fatuous remarks, has drawn a picture of the French, Belgians and British still holding a granite line in the west, when the Russians are entering the Brandenberg Gate of Berlin and making themselves comfortable in Potsdam. Nothing of the sort, is likely to occur. It is still a long, long way to Berlin both from the west and the east, and this does not appear to us to be the strategy of the Russian campaign. The early invasion of Germany from the east. the dash into Eastern Prussia at the beginning of the war, was in the nature of a diversion, and, though it cost the Russians dear, it had the desired effect. It relieved the pressure on the west. But the design of the Russians, it seems to us, has a broad similarity to that of the Allies. Its execution differs, of course, very largely, and, very much so, by the fact that it did not have to contend with a headlong invasion like the descent on Paris, and because it has the Austrian campaign to deal with. But the point to consider is, that Germany, who had prepared the war and struck when the hour suited her, had the initiative in her hands on both fronts. It was inevitable that the first half of the war should take the form of an attempt to impose the will of the German strategists on Russia as well as France. Thus, just as General Joffre, because he was not ready and not strong enough to take the initiative, wisely elected to allow the invading forces to batter themselves out against his defence, so the Russians preferred to draw the Germans on to their own ground, to tempt them to an ineffectual, and as it turned out, a demoralising dash for Warsaw, and to continue the process of allowing themselves to occupy and wear themselves out with futile and exhausting operations in Poland. That the ultimate design of the Russians is the invasion of Prussia and the occupation of Berlin, we know, but it is not to be accomplished like a flash of lightning as the military correspondent of "The Times" appears to think. As a matter of fact, the Russians, as the telegrams tell us, have still a considerable proposition to deal with in Poland, before they can think of assuming an offensive campaign in the proper meaning of the term. There is much hard fighting to be done yet. The capture of Cracow when it is achieved, may alter the whole face of the campaign and lead to an immense disaster to the German forces, but we have learnt that the Germans, if they cannot bring their own plans to fruition, are supremely skilful in evading the disasters that await defeat. For the present the Russians have them on their own ground, and are probably well content that it should be so. We shall do well neither to be unduly alarmed at reports of Russian withdrawals and German advances in Poland, nor elated by announcements of Russian successes on the East Prussian border. An advance through East Prussia is at present impossible, but the German offensive in Poland is likely to be as much an exhausting futility as the battering of the Allies' line in Flanders. We must regard things as a whole and try to take a broad and comprehensive view of the events in Europe. Germany is wearing herself out.

A PUBLIC NUISANCE.

Regarding the case in which the Chief Presidency Magistrate on Friday fined a Purdesi Rs. 5 for committing a public nuisance by expectorating betel juice on to the coat of a gentleman who was passing, a correspondent sends us the following astonishing communication:—

Mr. Aston fined a Purdesi Rs. 5 for spitting on the road and remarked that he should have spat in his handkerchief. Does the Magistrate expect a Purdesi drawing Rs. 10 a month to use a handkerchief? The idea of spitting in one's handkerchief is to an Indian mind most horrid and insanitary. Don't Europeans spit on the road? Yes, thousands are seen doing it everyday. The Purdesi ought to appeal.

We are glad to have our attention drawn to the matter, even by such a perverted view of the case as that conveyed by the above, because it affords an opportunity to endorse the magistrate's action and to express public appreciation of the spirit of the gentleman who put himself to the trouble of instituting a prosecution. Whether it is more insanitary to spit into one's handkerchief than on to the road, is a question which has nothing to do with the merits of this particular case. We all know the old English adage to the effect that, what the poor man throws away the rich man puts in his pocket. The spitting nuisance is not the monopoly of any one country or any particular community, and the one practice is as insanitary as the other, for in the one case the spitter endangers the health of others and in the other he offends sanitarily against himself. In European countries spitting in public is often made a definite public offence, owing to the danger of the infection of consumption and kindred diseases, but it is certainly a debateable question whether we have any right to demand that a man shall not be allowed to expectorate the poison that is within him, and the retention of which may be,—in fact must be,—highly deleterious to himself. But all this has no application to the case of a person who chews betel and cannot take the trouble to expectorate in a decent and respectable fashion, or at any rate so as not to cause a nuisance to his neighbours. In this case the man was not fined for spitting on the road. He was fined for spitting, while on the pavement, in such a careless fashion as to soil another man's clothes; nor did the magistrate remark that "he should have spat in his handkerchief." He remarked very properly that there could be no doubt that to expectorate betel juice on the pavement where people walked, was offensive to most members of the public, and that it could not be contended for a moment that it was a lawful act,—whether by design or negligence,—to expectorate betel on a person's coat. This is a view with which the decent and considerate members of every community will cordially agree. It has nothing to do with the infringement of individual liberty or the privileges of one community as against another, as our correspondent seems to suppose, but is a simple matter of the protection of the public from the nuisance caused by careless and dirty people. There are thousands of people who manage to enjoy their pan without being a nuisance to others, and if those who are so offensively careless as to expectorate without regard for their neighbours' feelings,—to say nothing of their clothes,—they must be dealt with as the law allows. This is the first case of the kind that we remember to have seen in the courts and it is to be hoped that it will act as a deterrent. The public owe a debt of gratitude to Mr. Walker for his action in the matter.

Notes of the Day.

The Commander of the Canadian Troops.

According to "Canada," the London official Canadian publication, the Command of the Canadian Contingent of 20,000 troops for service on the Continent is to be given to Major-General B. A. H. Alderson, C. B., one of the most popular general officers in the British Army. The appointment should be a very happy one for all concerned, for the Canadians will find they have at their head a capable soldier who has made his mark in many campaaign, and has a horror of "red tape," while on his side he will find the unconventional, spirited Colonials much to his liking. General Alderson is proud of the fact that, although trained as an infantryman, he is as much at home in the saddle leading mounted troops as the best among cavalrymen. He had a great deal to do with raising, organising and training the Mounted Infantry who did such good service in Egypt, the Soudan, and South Africa, and the recent decision to eliminate this useful branch of the service must have come as a great disappointment to him after demonstrating in such a practical manner in several campaigns their great value.

General Alderson's Career.

General Alderson commenced his military career in 1878 as a second lieutenant in the Royal Scots, but was immediately transferred to the Royal West Kent Regiment, in which he rose to be Lieutenant Colonel in 1897. He was sent on special service in the Mashonland Campaign of 1896, and the following year was posted to the Aldershot Headquarter Staff as D.A.A.G. He had then seen active service in the 1881 Boar Campaign, the Egyptian Campaign of 1897, and the succeeding Soudan Campaign. He went out to South Africa in the early part of the War, and served all through with the Mounted Infantry, doing splendid work, in recognition of which he was given a C.B., and appointed A.D.C., to the King. Returning, he was appointed to the command of the 2nd Infantry Brigade at Aldersshot, and afterwards given command of a division in India. A student and a fine judge of character, he has won the esteem and confidence of all with whom he has come into contact, while his keen power of observation is strikingly shown by his remarkable book, "Lessons from 100 Notes made in Peace and War" published by Gale and Polden.

Food Supplies in France.

It was stated in a telegram a few days ago that M. Caillaux had gone to Brazil to procure food supplies for the French Republic, but it is not stated whether the ex-Minister, who is also a financier, is the agent of the Government or merely an enterprising entrepreneur. But as only rubber, nuts and coffee come from the great Latin-American republic, it is difficult to credit the report. Owing to the safety of the Mediterranen and the Atlantic trade routes, merchant traffic with France has not been gravely interrupted. Speaking of the amount of foodstuffs already in France, the Paris correspondent of the "Economist" said recently:—

The supply of corn is satisfactory in all the chief centres, except in the Oise district. Threshing continues, and in spite of the depletion of labourers, ploughing is being taken in hand in the southern provinces. Fortunately there are plenty of oxen available in many districts. Besides, we see every day the resourcefulness of the French peasant, in the face of shortage of labour. The price of corn has declined materially, the Millers Syndicate of the Paris district having fixed the price at 63 fcs. for the 70 per cent. quality and 65 fcs. for higher qualities. The harvest figures are good. There is still plenty of oats to be got in, but this is being done as fast as possible, thanks to the fine weather and the general assistance of old and young. The price of sugar, in spite of the strong demand is a trifle lower. The condition of the sugar beet crops was expected to be excellent, but it remains to be seen how far-reaching is the damage done by the passage of armies and the battles in Northern France. The news of the vintage is good.

Plentiful Supplies.

A fortnight later a further statement was made to the effect that—

Prices are lower than would have been expected. Sugar has actually fallen, corn is at 23f., maize at 19f., barley at 11f., 50c., and beans at 38f., per hectolitre. On the provincial meat markets beef is 80c., mutton 90c., pork 1f., 5c., per kilogramme. In discussing these prices it must be remembered that many duties are still in force, and prices are still under the influence of a protective tariff. Potatoes are quoted at 16f. per hectolitre, white sugar 39f., to 40f., refined sugar 71f. to 71f. 50c. The vintage is of some economic importance to France, and it is good news that the crop is ripening quickly under the good weather conditions. In the Province of Bordeaux the gathering will begin on the 20th September, and the labour force required for the purpose will be reinforced by refugees from Belgium and the North of France. The crop is likely to be excellent both in quality and quantity.

All of which goes to show that for a long time to come there should be no shortage of food in France.

A Remarkable Case.

A remarkable appeal case was disposed of by Justices Heaton and Shah in the High Court last week. The facts were reported in our last issue. A man named Rama Sakharam, returning from Chakan to Khed, was found to have in his possession two and a quarter tolahs of opium, or one tolah and a quarter in excess of the full quantity allowed by Government. His explanation was that he had purchased some opium at Chakan for some friends at Khed and that he was himself ignorant of the rule which limits the permissible quantity to one tolah. The explanation seems reasonable enough and in any case the offence was so trivial, that as their lordships said, a fine of one rupee would have been sufficient. But Mr. Deshpande, First Class Magistrate of Khed, actually not only fined the man thirty rupees, but confiscated a sum of Rs. 6-11-3 which he had on him, and his pony! Their lordships directed his property to be returned to him, and remarked that the offence committed was a purely technical one, involving no serious loss, still less any intentional disregard of the law relating to opium. It would have been still more gratifying had this righting of the wrong been accompanied by some severe strictures on the action of this first-class magistrate.

Interminable Proceedings.

Another remarkable case dealt with by their lordships on the same day, was that in which nine accused persons applied for an order, setting aside the order of the Sessions Judge of Thana for their retrial for the fourth time! It is hardly credible that these people, who were alleged to have been guiltily concerned in a faction riot in the Thana District, were first tried by Mr. Knight, First-Class Magistrate of Thana, who bound over both them and the other party to keep the peace and dismissed the the other party's complaint under Section 203 of the Procedure Code; that the other party thereupon went to the Sessions Court and got an order for a re-trial; that the complaint was heard and dismissed for the second time; that the other party then got a second order for re-trial; that the complaint was again dismissed; and that Mr. Dixit, the Sessions Judge after this, actually granted a third order for re-trial. It is at this point that an application to the high Court put an end to a matter which had assumed a farcical aspect, hardly calculated to inspire respect for the local courts.

MILITARY OFFICER MURDERED.

BAYONETED BY WAZIRI SEPOY

A shocking tragedy occurred at the Bombay Docks on Friday evening. While Major N. R. Anderson of the 130th King George's Own Baluchis, was superintending the embarkation of his men, he was fatally bayoneted in the back by a fanatical Mahsud Waziri sepoy.

The murderer was seized at once, and, in order to save the other Mahsuds from the rage of the non-Mahsud sepoys of the regiment, who were incensed at the dastardly act, it was found necessary to remove the rest of the Mahsud sepoys to a place of safety.

INDIAN TOURIST SEASON.

KILLED BY THE WAR.

FEW VISITORS EXPECTED THIS YEAR.

The war in Europe has quite killed the Indian cold weather tourist season, and no parties of globe-trotters are expected this year.

If this were a normal year, the full tide of tourists from the western world would be just setting in, and we should see after the arrival of every steamer numbers of people wearing Port Said topees driving or walking about the city and trying to get a glimmer of understanding of the sights they saw. But this, far from being a normal year is the most abnormal of this or any other age, and consequently, in the latter half of November, we look in vain for cold-weather visitors. One misguided family party of American tourists did stray into Bombay last week, but they are the only genuine globe trotters who have reached our hospitable shores thus far, and it is extremely unlikely that they will be followed by many others.

In the course of inquiries made yesterday, a representative of the "Chronicle" found that neither the travelling agencies, the hotels, nor the steamship companies expected anything in the nature of a tourist season this year. But, like our soldiers in France and Belgium, they were not very downhearted, adopting rather the philosophic attitude of the old English showman who, when there was little doing in one department of his business, consoled himself with the cheerful reflection that what he lost on the roundabouts he made up on the swings.

A BUSY THREE MONTHS.

And there is some justification for this attitude, for since August, Bombay has been an exceedingly busy city. Beginning with the despatch of the first batch of Indian troops nearly three months ago, there has been a constant stream of officers and men of the Indian Army flowing into Bombay, and hardly have one lot got away before the next batch has begun to come in—and so it has gone on all the three months. One result of this was that on several Fridays in August, September and October passengers arriving by the mail had the greatest difficulty in finding rooms in the hotels, and many people had to be content with improvised beds in drawing, sitting and other rooms which are not ordinarily used for sleeping purposes. And this, be it remembered, at a time of the year when usually people arriving in Bombay could have their pick of rooms at off-season rates. Of course this traffic has not been as profitable as is the ordinary cold-weather-visitor business, especially to the Taj Mahal Hotel, the directors of which early in the war instituted special low rates for Army officers and their wives. Still, the people have been in the city, and the city as a whole has benefited thereby, and will benefit when they return at the end of the war, which we all hope will be soon.

NO TOURIST SEASON.

With a view to finding out what was happening in the tourist world, a "Chronicle", representative called upon Mr. Balance, Agent in Bombay for Messrs. Thomas Cook and Son. Mr. Balance said they did not expect that there would be any tourist season, as such, in India this cold weather. A considerable proportion of the tourists who came to India, he said, were Americans, and the American would not travel for pleasure at a time like this when the markets of the world were disorganised. "What will keep the American at home," he proceeded, "will be the uncertain business prospects. If his investments are likely to be upset, or his business to give him any anxiety, the American stays at home to be on the spot and able to take the steps necessary to protect his interests."

With regard to other tourists, Mr. Balance said, the Germans, who had visited India in increasingly large numbers during recent years, could not come abroad this year, even if they wished to; while tourists from England and the Continent generally would prefer to be at home at a time like this, apart altogether from the uncertainty of travel which the war might cause.

In the course of further conversation, he said that Cook's Nile season had been interfered with by the war. This season usually starts about the middle of November, but it will not start this winter until January. The prospects for the season after then were, he said, quite good, and he also mentioned that despite the lack of tourists all Cook's offices in India and Ceylon, with the exception of Delhi, were quite busy.

ROOMS FOR 2,000 CANCELLED.

Some idea of the extent of the tourist traffic in India, in an ordinary cold weather season may be formed from the statement of Mr. Stengler, the manager of the Taj Mahal Hotel, to the writer. He said, that prior to the war nearly 2,000 people had been booked to visit the Taj during the cold weather, and all these bookings had been cancelled. The Cleveland was to have visited Bombay twice, once during the present month, and again in March, bringing 600 passengers each time. Of course the Cleveland, being owned by the Hamburg-Amerika Line, (a German concern) and flying the German flag, is one of the ships that our Fleet has driven off the seas. The 2,000 visitors Mr. Stengler mentioned included those booked to come by the Cleveland and several other more or less large parties, but did not include the almost numberless small private parties who visit India in ordinary years.

How the Delhi box-wallahs and the sellers of curios throughout India will curse the Kaiser as the cold weather passes away, and the tourist comes not.

THE WAR

SUMMARY OF TELEGRAMS.

DESPERATE FIGHTING IN POLAND.

GERMANS' LAST BARRIER.

ALLIES' ARTILLERY DOING GOOD WORK.

The Germans are striving desperately to hold back the Russians in the Cracow district, as Cracow is their last barrier protecting Silesia. The Russian retirement towards Bazura is regarded as only a temporary check, and an official message from Petrograd states that in their counter-offensive the Russians inflicted enormous loss on the enemy.

In Flanders and France there is little change, and the Allies' position is so secure that a number of officers and men have been granted leave. The weather is deplorably cold. Our artillery has increased the advantage gained over the enemy and the Allies have progressed at various points.

A Berlin communique says that part of the German Baltic Fleet has blocked the entrance to Libau, a Russian port, by sinking ships.

The South African rebellion is gradually collapsing; frequent surrenders have taken place.

The penetration of Austrian troops into Serbia has caused great impression in Bulgaria and the defeat of Serbia may lead to a profound change in the Balkan situation.

The war loan is a great success. Over six hundred millions has been subscribed, and the list is still open for the benefit of provincial applications. The loan is quoted at one-eighth premium.

WAR GAZETTEER.

The following places are mentioned in to-day's telegrams:—

CZENTOCHOWA.—A town of Poland, 148 miles S. W. of Warsaw.

CRACOW.—A town in Austria on the left bank of the Vistula.

LODZ.—In Russian Poland, about 90 miles S. W. of Warsaw.

WISNICZ.—A town of Galicia, 5 miles S. of Bochnia.

GORLICE.—A town of Austrian Poland, 20 miles E. N. E. of Neu Sandec.

DUKLA.—A town of Galicia, 19 miles S. E. of Jaslo!

LOWITZ.—A town of Poland, 42 miles W. of Warsaw.

KIELCE.—In Russian Poland, 85 miles N. E. of Cracow.

RADOM.—A town of Poland, 60 miles S. of Warsaw.

PIOTROKOW.—A town of Russian Poland, 87 miles S. W. of Warsaw.

YPRES.—In Belgium, 18 miles N. W. of Lille.

NIEUPORT.—In Belgium on the Yser, 10 miles S. W. of Ostend.

VERDUN.—In France about 28 miles west of the German frontier.

ERZERUM.—A town of Turkish Armenia, not far from the western source of the Euphrates.

LIBAU.—A Russian seaport on the Baltic, 146 miles W. by S. of Riga.

KHOPA.—A Turkish port on the Black Sea, about 10 miles from the Russian frontier.

VALJEVO.—A Servian town about 40 miles from the Austrian frontier.

GERMANS' LAST STRONGHOLD IN POLAND.

DESPERATE FIGHTING NEAR CRACOW.

THE LAST BARRIER.

GERMAN'S DESPERATE EFFORT

VIOLENT ACTION NEAR CRACOW.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

PETROGRAD, Nov. 21, 5-10 p.m.

The following official communique is published here:—

The Austrian and German forces from Czentochowa to Cracow assumed a violent offensive with the evident intention of helping the German Army in the centre. They were repulsed along the whole line with severe losses. The enemy again attacked, whereupon the Russians took the counter-offensive, and drove the enemy back again, inflicting enormous loss and capturing prisoners.

There has been an extremely violent action in the Cracow district. The Germans are desperate, as this stronghold is their last barrier protecting Silesia.

GREAT VISTULA-WARTA BATTLE.

GERMANS TRYING TO BREAK THE LINES.

PETROGRAD, Nov. 20, 9-25 p.m.

A communique published here says:—

The Germans are endeavouring to break our line between the Vistula and Warta. Our offensive yesterday was crowned with partial success.

We have taken northwest of Lodz a battery of heavy artillery quick-firers and and several hundred prisoners.

The battle on the Czenstochowa-Cracow front is developing normally. We have captured three-thousand Austrians and occupied Wisniez, Gorlice, Dukla and Ujok.

GERMANS IN RETREAT.

PETROGRAD, Nov. 21.

The "Army Messenger," the organ of the General Staff, says: The Germans are making fresh efforts to break our front between Lowitz and Skiernevice with the intention of marching on Warsaw. The enemy has moved large forces in this direction.

The attempt to break our Kielce-Radom front has failed totally. The enemy had to retreat along the whole front.

THREE FEET OF SNOW.

LONDON, Nov. 21, 2-40 p.m.

An Austrain commuinque says that partial battles have been proceeding along the entire front. The weather is unfavourable; three feet of snow have fallen on the heights and the flat country is flooded.

POSITION IN POLAND.

LONDON, Nov. 21.

While the position in Poland is still serious, Petrograd claims that the attempts of the Germans to break through the Russian armies have sustained a severe check, which will possibly decisively affect the enemy. The capture of German heavy guns is regarded as significant, as suggesting the probability of a successful flank movement from Piotrokow.

ADVANCE IN WESTERN GALICIA.

LONDON, Nov. 22.

The latest Russian official statement says that fighting continues between the Vistula and the Warta and on the Czenstochowa front. Russians continue to advance in western Galicia.

A TEMPORARY CHECK.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Nov. 21.

A "C. and M. Gazette" special cable states: There is much uncertainty as to the significance attachable to the Russian retirement towards the Bazura river, two-thirds of the way from the frontier towards Warsaw. The Germans claim it was preceded by serious fighting. Berlin was decorated in honour of a victory. The Plockuniejow front, some fifty miles long, could not have afforded sufficient room for the effective employment of the Russian main army. The Germans in advancing must lengthen their front, besides giving the Russians the other advantages attendant on fighting in Poland far from the Silesian railways. It is not thought here at all likely that the Russians received more than a very temporary check.

REPORTED AUSTRIAN SUCCESS.

ASSOCIATED PRESS.

LAHORE, Nov. 22.

A "Civil and Military Gazette" cable says:—

It is now clear that Austrians have recently had considerable success against the Serbians who are reported to be taking steps to move the Government from Nish to Uskub.

ALLIES' POSITION SECURE.

OFFICERS AND MEN GRANTED LEAVE.

GERMAN TRENCHES BLOWN-UP.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Nov. 21, 2-40 p.m.

There is practically no change in Flanders and France. The position of the Allies is so secure that a number of officers and men have been granted leave. The weather is deplorably wet and cold, and sleet often falls.

PARIS, Nov. 21.

Last evenings communique said: "Nothing noteworthy has occurred."

SUPERIOR ARTILLERY.

ALLIES' PROGRESS ALL ROUND.

PARIS, Nov. 21, 5-10 p.m.

A communique issued here says:—

The operations yesterday were on the whole similar to those of the two preceding days. Our artillery assumed the advantage over the enemy's at Nieuport. There has been intermittent cannonading from Dixmude to the south of Ypres. The enemy's infantry attacked Hollebeke, but was immediately repulsed.

There is nothing to report from the Belgian frontier to the Oise. Our artillery on the Aisne in Champagne increased the advantage gained over the enemy, and prevented the digging of trenches.

We blew up some German trenches in the Argonne. We have made progress in the region of Verdun and in the Vosges, sometimes establishing trenches thirty metres distant from the enemy's position.

HURLED BACK

GERMAN ATTACKS REPULSED IN TWO HOURS.

LONDON, Nov. 21.

A French communique says:—

The day passed quietly except in the Woevre where the French artillery hurled back five German attacks in two hours.

WINTER WEATHER IN FLANDERS.

INTENSE CANNONADE SOUTH OF YPRES.

LONDON, Nov. 20, 5-20 p.m.

A communique issued in Paris says:—

Yesterday was characterised by the almost total absence of the enemy's infantry attacks, while their artillery was far less violent.

The weather has been extremely bad and in Flanders snow is falling.

Owing to floods at Ramscapelle two 165 millimetre mortars were abandoned by the Germans.

There has been an intense cannonade southward of Ypres.

Nothing of importance has occurred in the centre.

The enemy in Argonne made three vigorous attacks, all of which were repulsed.

The Germans have reoccupied part of Chauvoncourt, which has been destroyed.

We have progressed further east.

PREPARING TO WITHDRAW.

GERMANS MINING ROADS IN WEST FLANDERS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 21.

The "Pioneer's" London correspondent cables:—

According to advices from Antwerp, a message to the "Dutch Telegraaf" states that near Alost all the remaining Belgian men have been required to dig very broad graves. The farmers think that the Germans bury their dead therein at night time, others suspect they are land mines. A correspondent in West Flanders says the Germans are making extensive preparations for their inevitable withdrawal. It is known that mining of the roads has been carried on extensively during the past few days.

CRACOW INVESTED.

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 22.

"The Pioneer's" London correspondent cables:—

The "Daily Mail's" correspondent at Copenhagen says that fugitives who have arrived in Berlin from Cracow say that Cracow has been invested in the north-east and south. A railway is still open on the west.

The "Novoe Vremya" critic finds no cause for anxiety in the German advance. He points out that every forward movement of the enemy exposes his right flank. The region he holds between Renezyca and Orloff extends for about 25 verots along the swampy upper reaches of the Basura river. We must calmly wait developments.

A BRAVE BATTALION.

TWO GALLANT OFFICERS.

"UP AGAINST A BRICK-WALL."

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM,)

LONDON, Nov. 21.

As a rule all mention of individual regiments at the front is withheld, but an extremely interesting speech has come to light, by General Smith-Dorrien to the first battalion of the West Kent Regiment, after the battalion had conducted itself with the greatest bravery.

The General said that Field Marshal French realised how splendidly the regiment had done. General Smith-Dorrien was certain not another battalion had made such a name. He explained the necessity, for military reasons, of withholding the news of individual regiments. He understood how galling it was, but the authorities had records which would be published when the time came.

General Smith-Dorrien said he had learned of the gallant conduct of Lieut. White and Second-Lieut. Russel; how they had handled the regiment after all the other officers had fallen. They had stuck to it and eventually brought the regiment out.

He said things were going extremely well. The Germans would realise they were up against a brick-wall.

Apart from their reserves which were supposed to be of inferior nature, the Germans had twenty-five active corps, of which twenty had been launched against us. He believed Germany was not taking any of these back. The Russians were rolling on. The longer we retained our hold on the Germans here the better.

FIGHTING IN EAST AFRICA.

LORD CREWE'S STATEMENT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Nov. 21.

A telegram to the Viceroy states:—

Lord Crewe, in the House of Lords, said with reference to the fighting in East Africa that German East Africa is a large province, and the white German population amounts to five to six thousand. The German force has been reinforced by reservists from other parts of the world, and by some naval force from the Far East; they were well provided with ordinary guns and machine-guns, and constituted a formidable force. British East Africa is not so large, and the population had not the same military elements.

In German East Africa there were native infantry and police forces numbering two thousand. In British East Africa, a considerable force of native police and East African Rifles are efficient and well officered.

At the beginning of the war, our position was not secure, and it was necessary to send reinforcements from India.

Seven small actions have taken place within British Territory, with varying results. An attack was made on an important position powerfully held, and resulted in heavy losses, without achieving an object. The total losses in two months were about nine hundred.

Lord Crewe added: It is necessary to preserve the position of Great Britain's paramount power in Central and South Africa, and repel with all the force we could muster any attacks made by German neighbours, and when occasion is favourable attack in return.

COLLAPSE OF SOUTH AFRICAN "REBELLION."

LONDON, Nov. 22.

The South African rebellion is gradually collapsing.

Frequent surrenders have taken place, including that of chief Heichmen and all his commando.

SITUATION IN ORANGE FREE STATE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Nov. 22.

A "Civil and Military Gazette" cable says:—

Reuter's Aliwal North correspondent says that owing to the situation the Orange Free State's mounted section of local guards was recently mobilised. By the time it assembled the situation had so improved that they were allowed to return to their farms.

EXPORT OF TEA PROHIBITED

HONEST AND DISHONEST TRADE.

LONDON, Nov. 21.

Government has prohibited the export of tea to all continental ports except those of the Allies, Spain and Portugal. Several cargoes in the Thames have been stopped.

It is expected that the prohibition will not have a serious effect on trade. Tea merchants interviewed declared that the prohibition was issued at the instance of honest traders on account of the serious abuse of facilities by a few dishonest dealers.

LATEST CABLES.

(*Received after 2 a.m.*)

AEROPLANE ATTACK ON ZEPPELIN SHED.

ENGLISH AIRMAN BROUGHT DOWN WOUNDED.

LONDON, Nov. 22.

Freidrichshafen newspapers describe an attack on a Zeppelin shed.

They say that two aeroplanes dropped five bombs and some fell near the sheds, killed a man and damaged the neighbouring buildings.

One aviator, said to be English, was brought down wounded in the head and hand. The other escaped.

BRITISH OFFICERS INTERNED IN HOLLAND

RELEASED ON AROLE.

LONDON, Nov. 22, 3-30 p.m.

British officers interned at Groningen, have been released on parole.

IMPORTANT CONFERENCE IN ROME.

LONDON, Nov. 22.

The Italian Ambassador has left London for Rome.

The new Foreign Minister is holding an important conference there which is including the Ambassadors from Paris and Petrograd.

ALLEGED PLOT AGAINST RUSSIAN GOVERNMENT.

PETROGRAD, Nov. 22.

It is officially announced here that the police raided a meeting of Socialists, including five members of the Duma, in the outskirts of the city.

All were indicted for plotting against the Government.

KAISER'S SON INJURED.

LONDON, Nov. 22.

The Kaiser's son, Prince August Wilhelm, has sustained a fractured thigh and bruised his jaw in a military motor tour.

EMIR OF BOKHARA.

LONDON, Nov. 22.

The Emir of Bokhara has made a donation of a million roubles in aid of the Russian sick and wounded.

PROMOTION IN FIELD

LONDON, Nov. 22.

Captain Fraser, 79th Infantry, has been promoted to be a major in the 6th Lincolns.

MINES OFF THE EAST COAST.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM,)

LONDON, Nov. 20.

The Admiralty announces that there is an elaborate system of mine-defence in the Humber, Tyne, Firth of Forth, Moray Forth and Scapa Flow regions, which necessitates pilotage.

GERMAN LINER SUNK IN PERSIAN GULF.

LONDON, Nov. 20.

According to the "Daily News," the Hamburg-Amerika steamer Ekbatana has been sunk in the Persian Gulf. It is not known how.

The Ekbatana's tonnage is 4,753. She was launched in 1905.

GERMAN FLEET BLOCKADES LIBAU

LONDON, Nov. 20.

A Berlin communique says that part of the German Baltic fleet has blocked the entrance to Libau by sinking ships.

GERMAN DESTROYER SUNK.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 21.

The "Pioneer's" London correspondent cables:—

The "Daily Mail's" Libau correspondent says that the petroleum reservoir was fired by the German bombardment on Tuesday. The railway station was damaged. The Germans sank several small cargo steamers in the harbour entrance. One German destroyer struck a mine and sank.

EXPORT OF RAW RUBBER PROHIBITED

LONDON, Nov. 21.

An order in Council prohibits the export of raw rubber.

TURKISH PORT BOMBARDED.

BARRACKS DESTROYED.

FIGHTING IN TURKISH ARMENIA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

PETROGRAD, Nov. 21.

It is officially stated that Russian warships on Thursday bombarded the Black Sea port of Khopa, whence the Turks were preparing the offensive in the direction of the passes in the Zatchorock region. The port barracks, customs, magazine and arms were destroyed.

A Turkish column has been defeated in the direction of Erzerum.

PETROGRAD, Nov. 20.

An action is proceeding along the whole front in the Erzerum district. Operations are hindered by the condition of the roads.

YOUNG TURKS' FOLLY.

WIDELY CONDEMNED AT CONSTANTINOPLE.

LONDON, Nov. 21.

The attempts of the Turks to proclaim a holy war when they are allies of two Christian Powers is ridiculted at Constantinople where the latest folly of the Young Turks is widely condemned.

ENVER PASHAS BOAST.

CAIRO, Nov. 21.

The city is perfectly tranquil, and life here is normal. Everybody laughs at a boast made by Enver Pasha that he would come here.

THE TENNESSEE INCIDENT.

NEW YORK, Nov. 21.

The captain of the Tennessee reports that the firing on the launch was not an hostile act.

U. S. PRESS ON TURKISH AGGRESSIVENESS.

ADVICE TO GERMANY.

ASSOCIATED PRESS.

LAHORE, Nov. 22.

A "Civil and Military Gazette" cable says:—

LONDON, Nov. 20.

The American papers hold Germany responsible for the Turks' firing on the Tennessee. The "New York World" advocating representations at Berlin says Germany ought to understand clearly that the United States expects the Kaiser's Government to keep its Turkish ally under restraint. Germany alone had influence at Constantinople and must use it.

VALJEVO EVACUATED BY SERVIANS

LONDON, Nov. 21.

The Servians acknowledge that they have been obliged to evacuate Valjevo.

BALKANS' SYMPATHY FOR ALLIES.

RUMANIAN MINISTER'S SUGGESTION.

PETROGRAD, Nov. 22, 8-15 a.m.

The Rumanian Minister, M. Jonescu, has sent a message declaring that Rumania's future is inseparably bound up with the victory of the Triple Entente and that Rumania should strive for an agreement to enable all the Balkans to side with the Entente because a German victory would mean the burial of Balkan hopes.

AUSTRIAN ADVANCE IN SERBIA.

FEELING IN BULGARIA.

LONDON, Nov. 22.

The penetration of Austrian troops into Serbia has caused great impression in Bulgaria and the defeat of Serbia may lead to a profound change in the Balkan situation.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

REOPENIG INDEFINITELY POSTPONED

LONDON, Nov. 20.

The reopening of the New York Stock Exchange has been indefinitely postponed as the announcement immediately led to indications that the opening would be attended by immense liquidations.

SURRENDER OF TSINGTAO.

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 21.

The "Pioneer's" London correspondent cables:—

The "Daily Telegraph's" correspondent at Peking says that the surrender at Tsingtau was settled before the serious bombardment began. The German artillery and infantry blazed away when no enemy was visible, in order to be without ammunition at a pre-arranged date to avoid facing the Anglo-Japanese cold steel.

WAR TELEGRAMS.

((Continued from page 7.)

BRITAIN'S CREDIT.

WAR LOAN SUBSCRIBED TWICE OVER.

QUOTED AT ONE-EIGHTH PREMIUM.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Nov. 20, 5-20 p.m.

By yesterday evening over six hundred millions had been subscribed for the war loan. It is estimated that the city subscriptions alone will amount to close on seven hundred millions.

In order to avoid separate flotations, the following advances will be made:—To Canada, twelve millions; Australia, eighteeen; New Zealand, five and a quarter; South Africa seven.

LONDON, Nov. 21.

The general opinion prevails that the War Loan is already a success. The list is still open for the benefit of provincial applications.

Some estimate that the available 250 millions, will be thrice covered.

The loan is quoted at one-eighth premium.

A PATRIOTIC MANIFESTO

"VICTORY WILL BE OURS"

LONDON, Nov. 21.

A letter to the papers signed by Mr. Asquith, Lord Rosebery, Mr. Balfour and others on behalf of the Central Committee of the National and Patriotic Public Opinion to distribute literature in neutral countries on the justice of the British cause, says: "Given steadfast unwavering fortitude on the part of the whole British people, we believe victory will be ours. But there must be no weakening, no patched-up truce that will expose our children to the revival of the German menace."

AUSTRALIA'S WAR HELP.

"MEN IN UNLIMITED NUMBERS."

MELBOURNE, Nov. 20.

In a powerful speech in the Commonwealth House of Representatives, Mr. Fisher declared that the Government was taking every step to train men in unlimited numbers to participate in the war if necessary. All arrangements, financial and otherwise, were being made to enable the Government to send contingent after contingent.

CANADA'S RALLY.

OTTAWA, Nov. 21.

Besides raising a second Overseas contingent, it has been decided to maintain fifty thousand troops constantly under arms. The original scheme provided for thirty thousand.

LONDON, Nov. 22.

Canada is enlisting additional 50,000 men for service at the front.

This means that Canada will have 108,000 men under arms at the end of the year.

OFFICERS PROMOTED

LONDON, Nov. 21.

Major-General Allenby has been gazetted an Army Corps Commander.

Generals Sir Bruce Hamilton and Frederick Stopford are gazetted Army Corps Commanders, Major-General Haldane and Colonel Charles Beckitt, Divisional Commanders.

OVER 400 MEN GIVEN COMMISSIONS.

LONDON, Nov. 21, 2-40 p.m.

It transpires that 440 men have been given commissions since the beginning of the war..

FOR VALOUR.

LONDON, Nov. 20.

Lieutenant J. H. S. Dimmer, King's Royal Rifle Corps, has been awarded the Victoria Cross.

PRINCE ALBERT CONVALESCENT

LONDON, Nov. 21.

Prince Albert is recovering from his operation for appendicitis and expects to return to his ship shortly.

GOVERNOR OF GURNSEY

LONDON, Nov. 21.

Sir Reginald Hart has been appointed Governor of Guernsey.

Guernsey is the second in size of the Channel Islands. It is about 30 miles in circumference and 28 square miles in area. It is 113 miles from Southampton.

Lieut.-General Sir Reginald Hart, V.C., K.C.B., K.C.V.O., R. E., joined the Royal Engineers in 1869. He was Director of Military Education in India from 1888 to 1896. Then he successively commanded the Belgaum district and the Quetta district for three years each. He served in the Afghan War, receiving the V.C. and a medal. He also served in the Ashantee Expedition and the Egyptian War and commanded 1st Brigade in the Tirah campaign.

FATE OF THE GOOD HOPE.

MAGAZINE EXPLODED.

GLASGOW REPAIRING AT RIO.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

RIO DE JANEIRO, Nov. 20.

The cruiser Glasgow is repairing here. She has five holes in her hull. She reports that at the beginning of the action Admiral Cradock, in view of the superior range and power of the Germans, ordered the Glasgow and Otranto to seek refuge.

Nevertheless, the Glasgow answered the fire of the Germans and sustained four casualties. She says that within a few minutes of the beginning of the engagement, the Goodhope had one nine-incher put out of action and then her magazine exploded, the Canopus, owing to her inferior speed, was unable to reach the scene of action.

GERMAN WARSHIP'S HIGHANDED ACTION.

NEUTRAL STEAMER SEIZED AND DEPRIVED OF COAL.

LONDON, Nov. 22, 12-25 a.m.

The steamer Sacramento, which has arrived at Valparaiso, reports having been seized on high seas by a German warship which took her to the island of Juan Fernandez which is Chilean territory.

There the German warship obliged her to hand over six thousand tons of coal.

The Chilean authorities are investigating the matter.

The steamer Sacramento is not mentioned in Lloyd's register. Probably it is a quite new Chilean steamer.

GERMAN STEAMER INTERNED.

SUPPLY OF COAL STOPPED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 22.

"The Pioneer's" London correspondent cables:—The Chilean Legation announces that the German steamer Karnak has been interned at Antofagasta for supplying coal to German warships. Chilean warships prevented a German cruiser from capturing two British steamers in Territorial waters. The Leipzig and the Dresden received no coal at Valparaiso.

FOUR ANNA FUND OPENED IN BOMBAY.

Before the students of the Guzerati Hindu ladies' class, which owes its existence to the munificence of Mr. Narotam Morarji Goculdass, on Saturday afternoon, Mrs. Manglagauri Chunilal Setalvad delivered, in the Morarji Goculdass Cloth Market hall, a lecture on the present war in Europe. There was a fairly large attendance and Mr. S. M. Edwardes, C.V.O., I.C.S., Commissioner of Police, persided.

After explaining the situation, and giving in detail all the facts relating to the war, Mrs. Setalvad dwelt on the way in which each one of them could prove serviceable to the cause of the Empire. She exhorted them to run down and suppress all *bazar-gup* set afloat by irresponsible persons to spread a scare among the masses, and also urged them to pay more attention to the war relief funds, assuring them that what their rulers did was for their own welfare. She concluded by praying for success for the British arms, but before doing so appealed to them to start one more independent fund for the relief of the distress caused by the war.

Mrs. Rasikmani B. Desai then proposed the opening of a four-anna war and relief fund. She said that the women could easily afford to pay such a small sum by household economy. The proposition was carried, and a committee was appointed to arrange for the collection.

The Chairman then addressed the meeting. He said: There is little left for me to say after the excellent speech of Mrs. Chunilal Setalvad. We all hope that this war, which is causing so much misery and distress in Europe, may not be unduly prolonged. But we here in Bombay must be thankful that except for a few little inconveniences here and there, the even tenour of our daily life has suffered no disturbance from the clash of arms in the West. This being so, it is our duty to carry on our daily avocations with good courage, undismayed by the foolish and incorrect rumours which fly through the city. Mrs. Setalvad has pointed out more clearly than I could in what way you ladies can assist at this juncture, and in the history and legends of India there are several famous women, who have set an example of compassion towards the distressed, courage in times of trouble, and faith in the power of a righteous cause.

Mr. Edwardes concluded by thanking the ladies for their presence that afternoon, and also thanking Mrs. Chunilal Setalvad and Mrs. Rasikmani Desai for the assistance which they had given.

The proceedings terminated with a vote of thanks to the Chairman and the singing of the National Anthem.

BETWEEN MEUSE AND MOSELLE.

FAILURE OF MAIN GERMAN OBJECTIVE.

THE ST. MIHIEL REVERSE.

In the following dispatch, "The Times" Special Correspondent in Eastern France gives a vivid picture of the fighting on the right wing of the French Army, during the first two weeks of October. During this period the Germans made fierce efforts to get at Verdun. Their efforts were as fiercely repelled, and the French Field Army maintained its position between the Army of Metz and the coveted fortress of Toul and Verdun. In their attempt on St. Mihiel the Germans were more successful. But the main German objective—the junction of the Army of Metz with the right wing of the Crown Prince's Army of the Argonne—has been prevented.

In La Woevre—the stretch of wooded country between the upper waters of the Meuse and the Moselle—the same apparent deadlock exists as on the rest of the line farther west. Day after day the official report is the same—*A notre aile-droite, rien de nouveau.* Yet all the time the unending struggle goes on, and all the time positions are taken and retaken and fresh names are added to the lists of killed and wounded.

Yesterday, for instance, news came to Nancy that the enemy had crossed the Meuse at the bend of the river south of St. Mihiel on the 13th. That sounded as though they might at last have broken through the line of defence. But as it happened I was at the moment only a few miles from St. Mihiel, at Commercy, and was able to see and hear for myself that the advance was of no importance. The Germans have crossed the Meuse once before near this point without getting any nearer to Toul or to Verdun. They have still the army behind it to reckon with. The official report was correct—*Rein de nouveau a notre aile droite.*

But in La Woevre just now no news is good news. For it means that as an attacking force the Army of Metz has so far failed in both parts of its twofold objective, one of which is to destroy the forts of Toul and Verdun, since it has apparently given up the assault on Nancy as a bad job; of the other I will speak in the article on St. Mihiel.

Roughly speaking, the shape of the district between the two rivers in the northern half of which they are operating is an irregular foursided figure, with the road from St. Mihiel to Pont-a-Mousson cutting across it about halfway between Verdun and Metz on the north, and Toul and Nancy to the south. The front of the French position is practically the 20 miles of high road from Commercy (less than 10 miles south of St. Mihiel) to Pont-a-Mousson. The German lines are only a little farther north, and extend from below St. Mihiel to just above Pont-a-Mousson; their troops occupy the rest of the district up to the Verdun-Metz road, with this important reservation, that between them and Verdun there is a strong French force which prevents them from getting near enough to the town to bombard it.

WELL-GUARDED ROAD.

The journey to Commercy, through Toul, took me just over four hours instead of the normal hour and a-half. All along the line——it is the same wherever I have travelled since I left Paris—the train ran between two ranks of armed men in extended order. Every bridge, every tunnel, and every level crossing had its guard, and two aeroplanes and a dirigible patrolled the air above them and extended their observations to the German lines. At Commercy, after the usual careful examination of my *permis* by the officer commanding the station guard (abundantly justified by the number of people in these regions that have managed to supply themselves with false papers) I got leave to go into the town.

There I was lucky enough to come across an important civil official, to whom I had a letter of introduction, just as he was starting in his motor-car on a tour of inspection to Lerouville and Sampigny, two small towns lower down the river. They had been lightly bombarded by the Germans the day before from a position near the remains of a fort in the Roman camp south of St. Mihiel which they had taken from the French two or three weeks ago. We followed the river as far as the station at Lerouville, the only part of the town which has been seriously damaged; the shells have made about half a dozen big holes in the principal building and have practically demolished the roof. They have also torn up part of the railway (which can, however, quickly be repaired), and earlier in the day a few parting shots had driven away a gang of labourers at work on the line. For the present no trains are running. The damage at Sampigny, a peaceful little village of 1,600 inhabitants perched above the Meuse between the two ranges of hills on each side of the river, is confined to only a few houses; one of them, called Le Close, happens to belong to the President of the Republic, and has accordingly been made the target for 48 German shells during the two bombardments. It is now a heap of ruins.

Another wretched sight that I saw was one of the empty barracks in which a number of the refugees from the country round, chiefly the proprietors of small holdings, were huddled together round their cooking-stoves. They all looked indescribably miserable. The misfortunes of war had swept away all social distinctions between them. Fashionable coats rubbed shoulders with common blue blouses, and on the shelves above the beds smart boots kept company with workmen's clumsy sabots. Two months ago their owners were prosperous and contented. To-day, poor or well-to-do, they are homeless outcasts, till the day when the Germans are finally driven from the soil of France.

That will not be to-morrow nor the next day, though it will come in time. I heard at Commercy that they have already evacuated St. Mihiel. But at present it cannot very well be reoccupied by the French, as the enemy are strongly entrenched in the Roman Camp, from which they command the town and a large part of the surrounding country, which is very thickly wooded, so that to dislodge them would be a work of considerable difficulty and would entail a great sacrifice of life. What the French are probably praying for is a heavy fall of snow, which would seriously hamper the enemy's movements and make the work of obtaining supplies much more troublesome, even if it did not drive them out into the open like the wolves.

II.—SAINT-MIHIEL.

The road by which the Army of Metz poured into La Woevre was by way of Mars-la-Tour, Hannonville, Chambley Vigneulles, and Chaillon, which is just north of St. Mihiel. On September 19 the German garrison force began a fierce attack on the French forts on the Meuse. Their object was to cross the river at all costs. Violent assaults were made on the forts of Troyon, Les Paroches, to the north of St. Mihiel, and the Roman Camp to its south, one after the other, but without result. Troyon was bombarded twice. At the end of the second attack only four cannon were left. The rest had been put out of action. Orders were accordingly given to the garrison to retreat, but they refused to leave their post of honour, and retired instead into an old cistern on the fort. They were only 450 of them left, with 22 more who were cut off from them in the magazine. As there was every chance of its being blown up at any moment, the little detachment tried to join the others in the cistern by a narrow passage joining it to the magazine. Just at that moment the roof of the passage was shattered by a shell and they were buried under a mass of fallen stones and earth. A little later the German assault slackened and the garrison were able to retire at their ease. During the two attacks 10,000 Germans fell in front of that one fort.

THE CROWN PRINCE'S PERIL.

The obstinate determination of the enemy to force their way across the Meuse is a clear proof of the critical position to which the right wing of the Army of the Crown Prince in the Argonne was reduced. On September 21 the flank of the Bavarian forces in that region, to the north and west of La Woevre, was threatened by our advance in the south, and there was a risk that their retreat—in itself a difficult operation, on account of their heavy artillery—might be cut off by the guns of Verdun. This was the explanation of the desperate efforts made by the Army of Metz. Their object was to join up with the Bavarian divisions in the Argonne. On the 23rd there was some reason for thinking that the Army of Metz, discouraged by the enormous losses which they had suffered, had given up the idea of crossing the Meuse. A certain number of battalions were accordingly moved across to reinforce the troops engaged on the Moselle, where an attack was threatened.

The enemy were quickly informed by their spies of what had happened, and, while the French troops were sweeping the woods of Champenoux on our right, and on our left were pushing back the main body of the 14th German Army Corps in the direction of the quick-flowing Rupt de Mad, which falls into the Moselle just above Metz, the extreme right of the Army of Metz executed a bold flanking movement and, marching up the left bank of the Mad as far as Thiaucourt, took possession of St. Mihiel, which at the moment was empty of French troops.

The presence of German patrols was first observed on the morning of the 23rd. At 10 o'clock a patrol of French dragoons, a non-commissioned officer and 10 troopers, was attacked by a company of German infantry which was lying in ambush in a little wood by the side of the road about a mile from the town. They opened fire on the dragoons at a range of 50 yards, and the non-commissioned officer and one of his men were killed on the spot. The rest, seeing that resistance was useless, fell back on St. Mihiel without being pursued. The news of the approach of the enemy created a panic in the town, and a large number of the inhabitants hurriedly fled in the direction of Commercy. Altogether some 5,000 people left St. Mihiel and the neighbouring villages that day.

Next day, the 24th, a squadron of Uhlans rode in and took possession of the town, cutting the telegraph wires and carrying off 40 of the inhabitants as hostages. They have not been heard of since. On the 25th the Germans again tried to cross the Meuse. This time the point they had pitched on seemed to be well chosen. The river here runs in a loop, naturally protected by the hills from the fire of the forts at Paroches and the Roman Camp. As there is no fort on the spot, what was wanted was a small force of field artillery supported by infantry.

GERMANS FORCE A PASSAGE.

At half past 6 in the evening the main body of the German Army appeared on the Meuse to the north of the town, probably coming from Chaillon. At this point there was a battalion of French Territorials. As they had no guns and no mitrailleuses they were obliged to retire, fighting a stout rear-guard action and delaying the advance of the enemy for over an hour. They fell back along the left bank of the river, and made a brave attempt to prevent the crossing of the Germans, who were 10 times their number. During the night of the 25th the German engineers tried in vain to make a pontoon bridge, and an effort to cross the river by boat was equally unsuccessful. In spite of their slender forces the French, who had only one searchlight, made excellent practice with their rifles, and shot down one after the other the men who were building the bridge.

Early on the morning of the 26th the position suddenly changed. The enemy brought up some heavy Austrian 42cm. guns, which came from Thiaucourt, and placed them on the right bank of the river. After that all further resistence was useless. The French fort in the Roman Camp vainly endeavoured to open fire on the new arrivals, but the loop of the river and the heights guarding it made their fire ineffective, in view of the scanty force of infantry at our disposal. The Territorial battalion accordingly shouldered their arms and fell back in good order, without any signs of panic, under the shells of the enemy, picking up and carrying with them the comparatively small number of their killed and wounded.

At 12 o'clock the Germans were across the river, and marched in the direction of the valley of the Aire, a tributary of the Aisne, with the intention of getting as far as the Forest of the Argonne. Luckily our flying corps was on the look-out. The main body of our forces which had been tidying up the country to the north-east of Nancy had already reached the banks of the Moselle, and the famous—— was once more ready to prove the strength on the Germans. They had been marching all night, and had just left one battle to begin another, but all wore a determined look. At 5 o'clock in the evening the advanced guard of French cavalry crossed the Meuse in their turn at Lerouville, and got in touch with the enemy in the valley of the Aire. The mitrailleuses of the dragoons gave time, first, for the artillery and then for the infantry to come up to their support. When night fell the desperate struggle was still going on.

In spite of their battle the evening before and their forced night march the French troops, and especially the African regiments, fought with splendid resolution. The Germans in vain made three attacks, one after the other, on the heights of the Aire. All three were triumphantly repulsed. The French shells did terrible execution, and the German losses were exceedingly heavy. During the night the enemy was forced to evacuate the valley and fall back on the Meuse, and the bold attempt of the Army of Metz to bring assistance to the Bavarian forces of the Argonne on the right wing of the Crown Prince's Army had failed.

ENEMY'S HEAVIER GUNS.

The Germans then entrenched themselves in St. Mihiel, and with their 42cm. guns made short work of the French forts at Troyon and the Roman Camp, which were only armed with guns of 12cm., with an effective range of between eight and nine kilometers at most (about five miles), whereas the Austrian guns carry from 12 to 13 (about seven and a half miles). The garrison of the fort in the Roman Camp were made prisoners after a desperate resistance. The fort was completely destroyed, so that the enemy were not able to make use of it. But they established themselves strongly in a position close by, where they constructed a battery for their Austrian 42's. It was from here that they bombarded Lerouville and Sampigny this week, and as the fort commands St. Mihiel and a large part of La Woevre it is of the first importance to

Between Meuse and Moselle.—(Contd.)

the French to recapture it. That they will not be able to do without very severe fighting, for it is a prize that the Germans will do their utmost to keep in their possession. It was won by forethought as well as by straight shooting, as the following simple little story will show.

BRITISH-BELGIAN ARMOURED TRAIN.

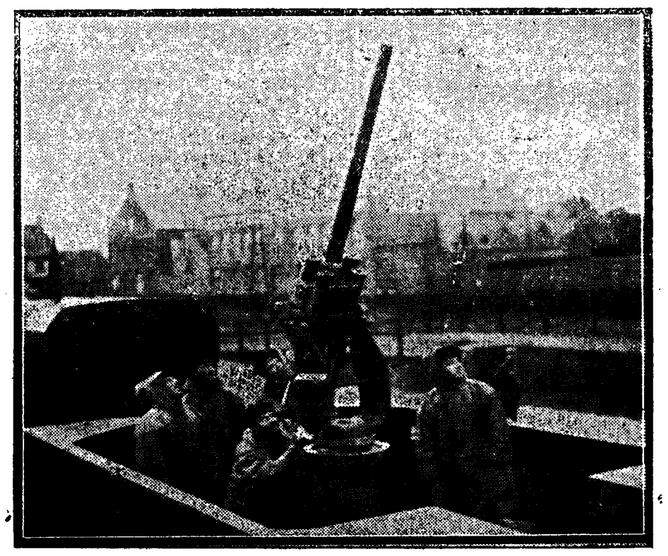

Photo by "Central News."

Anti-aircraft high angled gun on the train firing at Taube aeroplanes near the Belgian coast. The first picture of the kind published.

GALLANT CHARGE BY SCOTS GREYS.

CAPTURE OF A GERMAN BATTERY.

A French eye-witness of a brilliant feat on the part of one of the crack Scottish regiments in the western suburbs of Lille on October 18th, relates the story as follows:—

There was a thick fog, which lifted later, he says, and the objective of our troops was Haubourdin, or as near it along the banks of the Lys as we could get. Between Haubourdin and Loos the enemy had mounted four big guns, cannon which had impeded his march in Flanders, but which, once in position, gave him a formidable advantage. Our only course seemed to lie between the railway and the high road, which the German guns partly commanded.

CHARMED LIVES.

Undaunted, our dragoons and infantry attempted to cross the marshes skirting the metals. The turf was softer than we thought, and we were soon over our ankles and sometimes up to our knees in mud. And the horses almost stuck fast. But mud is better than shrapnel. We tried to get our mobile "75" across. About a thousand yards ahead the ground appeared firmer, but it was no light task to coax our artillery to reach it. There was no way round it, and that kilometre was hell.

A diversion was imperative—a diversion that would give our gunners behind us time to clear the zone of German mitrailleuse. Suddenly we saw the Scots Greys swinging round on our left. They had determined to traverse what seemed an impossible belt. Heavy guns roared, but on swept the Scottish. They were irresistable. Their lives must have been charmed, for in an incredible space of time we saw them right in the midst of the enemy's battery.

It was British sabres against German cannon, and the cannon lost. To the music of their cornets they had charged like the heroes of Sir Walter Scott. Neither ditch nor barbed wire had bothered them. We could see them slay the gunners and spike the guns. It all took exactly ten minutes. Their mission accomplished, back they turned.

SAFE RETURN.

The whole artillery behind the enemy awoke out of its stupor, and it crashed out a reverberating protest. Shells tore up the ground all round the spiked guns, but "les Ecossais" were too nimble, and had regained their lines, miraculously enough having sustained quite inconsiderable losses.

Those heroic ten minutes and that heroic regiment had enabled our "75" to extricate itself and to reach the position on the right that it sought. The battle thereupon resolved itself into an artillery duel, and an engagement that began in a mist at dawn ended in noonday sunshine with our capture of the western suburbs of Lille.

BOY SPY SENTENCED.

STARTLING OFFER TO GERMAN EMBASSY IN LONDON.

Two cases of espionage were dealt with at Liverpool Assizes on Oct. 28. Robert Arthur Blackburn, the 18-year-old son of a Liverpool lodging-house keeper was sentenced to two years' imprisonment under the Borstal system, on a charge of communicating information to Berlin regarding the defences of the River Mersey.

Mr. Justice Darling said he did not believe the prisoner's statement that he was now willing to join the British Army, and in any case the Army did not want him. Prisoner wrote to the German Embassy in London, offering to show foreigners how they could attack and destroy the people of Liverpool, their houses, their goods, and their commerce.

In the second case Tarold Dutton, an ex-soldier, was sentenced to six months' imprisonment for unlawfully retaining documents likely to be useful to the enemy. While in the Army prisoner made a copy of a military lecture. He had, however, made no use of the document.

Mr. Justice Darling criticised the laxity which allowed this important document to be copied. There was no excuse for it, and it was a matter into which the War Office authorities ought to inquire.

ENEMY VESSELS AT MASSOWAH.

The following enemy merchant vessels are sheltering at Massowah in the Italian Soudan:—

Christian X	German;
Ostmark	German;
Borkum	German;
Persepolis	German;
Segovia	German;
Axenfels	German;
Sturmfels	German;
Ambra	Austrian;
Moravia	Austrian;

The Authorities at Massowah are awaiting instructions from the Italian Government regarding the release of British and neutral cargo.

In connection with the Bengal Medical Corps Dr. S. N. Roy and Dr. J. M. S. Das Gupta have been instructed to report themselves to the Assistant Director, Medical Service, Poona.

Major Chowdhury, I. M. S., of Madras, another brother of Mr. Justice A. Chowdhury who was directed to keep himself in readiness, is now on his way to Secunderabad before being sent to the front.

LONDON LETTER.

SOCIAL LIFE AND THE WAR.

THE DEATH OF PRINCE MAURICE

DISTINGUISHED VICTIMS OF THE WAR.

THE BATTENBERGS AND ENGLAND.

Both the King and Queen are actively engaged in works of charity connected with the war; in addition to his many Government and executive duties, His Majesty found time to run down to Woolwich to inspect the cadets at the Royal Military Academy.

Society has given itself over whole-heartedly to the Empire's cause, the women nursing or working in one way or another, and the men not fighting, find plenty to do by serving their country in some useful civil capacity.

A reference to the untimely death of Prince Maurice at the front, recalls a few recollections of the Battenberg family, and the way in which Prince Louis rose to occupy the position of First Sea Lord by the weight of pure merit alone, makes interesting reading in view of what has recently transpired in regard to his resignation of this exalted appointment.

(From our Correspondent.)

LONDON, Oct. 30.

Were times normal their Majesties the King and Queen would be at Sandringham. At it is they are managing to seize a few hours' change during the week-end at their beautiful little home in Norfolk. Sandringham House, the favourite residence of the late King Edward and his consort, belongs to Queen Alexandra during her lifetime and the Queen Dowager is in residence there with the Princess Victoria. Both are actively engaged in works of charity, especially in connection with the war. On Tuesday they motored to Swaffham where a local mansion has been converted into a Red Cross Hospital. Each patient was presented with a shirt made at Sandringham, with the fact that Queen Alexandra was the donor inscribed.

Apart from Government and executive duties King George has found time to receive many important personages during the week, including a distinguished Russian Naval Officer who is aide-de-camp to the Czar. On the news of the death of Prince Maurice, the King and Queen drove over to Kensington to offer their sympathies to Princess Henry of Battenberg; while on Tuesday His Majesty found time to run down to Woolwich to inspect the cadets at the Royal Military Academy. Woolwich just now is very much an armed camp and he would be a clever spy who managed to evade the vigilance of the authorities.

In the meanwhile the historic New Forest, always one of the most picturesque parts of our Island, has an additional attraction in the camping ground of a considerable contingent of Indian troops. No doubt it will not be long before these warriors find their way to the front. In the meanwhile they seemed pleased enough with their quarters and are of constant interest to the inhabitants of the neighbouring towns. News is already to hand of the dashing exploits of their fellow-countrymen at the Front, which naturally enough adds to the enthusiasm with which they are regarded. But these are times when war is a stern reality and exuberant demonstration must be reserved until victory has crowned our arms.

EVENING DRESS NOT DE RIGEUR.

It is no longer fashionable to attend theatres, concerts and such places of entertainments in evening dress clothes. That is a striking result of war-time in London, for London was the pioneer city of the evening dress habit. Last night I was in the stalls of a leading theatre in the West End, which were practically full, and there were not more than half a dozen people wearing dress clothes. Three months ago it would have been thought remarkable had there been half a dozen people not wearing evening dress. While the audiences at our leading playhouses just now are smart, it is remarkable how few of the ultra-fashionable are to be seen. Society has given itself over whole-heartedly to the Empire's cause, the women nursing or working in one way or another, while those men who are not either fighting or employed with troops at home or on Colonial service have found plenty to do by serving their country in some civil capacity at home. Many families, unhappily, have already been placed in mourning by the war, though I am glad to say that the splendid spirit of the nation has debarred the wearing of black clothes. A life lost in the present war is, in fact, regarded as an inscription on the roll of honour. I doubt whether the English people—on this occasion I must omit our valiant Scotch and Irish brothers,—have gone to war with the same spirit since the days of the crusades. I was studying an old book to-day published in London nearly three hundred years ago and take from it an extract singularly appropriate just now, when we are fighting side by side with the French Army. It refers to the announcement by an Englishman at the French Court of the death of Queen Elizabeth. King Henry IV of France rose from his banqueting table and enquired who had succeeded to the English throne. His French Majesty expressed surprise that King James of Scotland had succeeded without rousing so much as "a box of the ear." "He is the happiest King in the world" added the French monarch, "for that he had become King of a people who were the most faithful and obedient in time of peace and the most valiant in time of war." These compliments are very gratifying, even if one does look back three centuries for them.

THE BATTENBERGS.

Princess Henry of Battenberg, our Princess Beatrice, is a Princess in the best sense of the word and will accept the loss of her son Prince Maurice, in the service of the Allies, in a manner to be expected of a large-hearted and large-minded women. But it would be strange if she could suppress entirely her maternal feelings, for the young Prince was a great favourite with all who knew him; and they represent a wider social circle than is usual with men of his rank. He mixed freely with the life of London and was well known for his amiable and unaffected personality. He was a great favourite with the great Queen Victoria who made the bringing up of him, his brothers and sister—the present Queen of Spain,—her especial care. It was a common saying of the late Queen that much harm arose from "making a storm in a teacup." No doubt the phrase puzzled Prince Maurice as a little boy of five years of age. "Come Maurice," said the great Lady on one occasion "it is very vulgar to blow at your tea like that." But the little fellow quickly explained. "It's only a storm in a teacup, Grandie!" It will be remembered that on the occasion of the last Ashanti war, Prince Maurice's father, the late Prince Henry of Battenberg, volunteered for service with the British army and lost his life from that deadly fever which is the curse of West African Coast. The late Prince Maurice was a keen sportsman, his activities ranging from aviation to golf.

The Battenbergs are the descendants of a Prince of Hesse who married morganatically a lady who had been at the Court of Russia. They were not treated well by the reigning families in Germany, but the three sons of the marriage, the late Prince Alexander, Prince Louis and the late Prince Henry were not only exceptionally handsome, but intellectually gifted above the average. The late Prince Alexander was elected to occupy the throne of Bulgaria and proved a statesman and administrator of exceptional power. But the most brilliant of the three is Prince Louis whose tall, distinguished form is familiar to all Londoners. He never liked German associations and when fourteen years of age, a naturalised Englishman, he entered our navy and devoted himself whole-heartedly to a profession that, with him, is a passion. For many years his rank made those in power shy of accelerating his promotion for fear of being charged with favouritism, but his ability was so exceptional, that when prejudice was once overcome, nothing could stop his steady rise, and to-day he is the professional head of our navy. As the Senior Naval Lord he has been responsible for the far-sighted policy of having a fleet ready at Spithead on the eve of war, while to him is due the appointment of Sir John Jellicoe and his brilliant lieutenants. It may be remembered that not very long ago Prince Louis made a speech in which he declared that the Navy alone was not sufficient protection against invasion and that there was necessity of an adequate army as well. Circumstances of domestic policy forced the Government to throw cold water on this expression of opinion, although it is an open secret that in the Naval maneuvres that followed and the result of which was kept a dead secret, Prince Louis' argument was proved correct. More than one invention emanating from his brain is at present in use in the Navy. Princess Louis is a daughter to our Princess Alice, sister to the Czarina of Russia, and also, ironically enough, to Princess Henry of Prussia.

DISTINGUISHED VICTIMS OF WAR.

Since the declaration of war Great Britain has lost two of her most distinguished generals. Of General Grierson, who died during the early days of the war, I wrote fully at the time. Now Sir Charles Douglas who successed General French as Chief of the Imperial General Staff has passed away. By virtue of his position Sir Charles was to be regarded as Earl Kitchener's immediate lieutenant at this important juncture of the country's history. He was a brilliant and popular officer, who earned his early laurels in India, where, as throughout his regimental career, he was identified with the brilliant exploits of the Gordon Highlanders. Sir Charles' first campaign was with Earl Roberts' brilliant march from Kabul to Candahar. He later in life proved his great military ability during the South African war. Like Lord Kitchener, Sir Charles Douglas had great administrative abilities, was a tremendous worker himself and did not spare others; though considerate to a degree. He was buried on Thursday with full military honours Lord Kitchener being present at the funeral dressed in Khaki, while both the King and the Duke of Connaught were represented.

A promising officer, until recently Equery to the Duke of Connaught, was Captain Rivers Bulkley, C. M. G., M. V. O. of the Scots Guards, whose death at the Front has just been reported. He was just thirty-eight years of age and had served as adjutant to his regiment ten years ago. Captain Rivers Bulkley was not only a well-known and popular figure in London society but will be remembered in your country where he acted as A. D. C. and Comptroller of the Household to both Lord Curzon and Lord Minto. He served with distinction in South Africa. The son of a military officer of some distinction Captain Rivers Bulkley married a daughter of Sir Henry Pelly. Another officer popular in London society who has met his death at the Front, is Lieutenant Christopher Randolph Turnor of the 10th Hussars. He was only twenty-eight years of age and besides being a prominent figure in London society was well known in the field in that great hunting country in Leicestershire. His father Mr. Algernon Turnor, C. B. who used to rent Goadby Hall, Melton Mowbray, is a great sportsman, besides having distinguished himself by his ability as financial secretary to the General Post Office. He owes his Companionship of the Bath to his work as Secretary to Lord Beaconsfield at the Berlin Congress. The late Lieutenant Turnor's mother is a younger sister of the Earl of Galloway, who is head of the oldest house of Stewart at present in Scotland.

The Countess of Runfurley, Adelina Duchess of Bedford and Lady Randolph Churchill were mainly responsible for a brilliant concert at the Albert Hall in aid of the Ambulance Department of the order of St. John of Jerusalem. Their Majesties with Prince Albert and other members of the Royal family were present. The feature was the appearance of Madame Patti who once again astonished us all by the marvellous manner in which she can still render some of the old songs which enthralled the public thirty and forty years ago. She sang "Voi che Sapete" amid enthusiasm, but brought down the House with "Home, Sweet Home."

LATE GENERAL SIR CHARLES DOUGLAS.

Who succeeded Sir John French as Chief of the Imperial General Staff and First Military Member of the Army Council. He died on October 25.

INDIAN ARMY RESERVES.

APPOINTMENT OF OFFICERS.

ASSOCIATED PRESS.

DELHI, Nov. 21.

The following gentlemen are appointed to the Indian Army Reserve of officers subject to His Majesty's approval:—

To be Captain, infantry Branch:—Percival Christopher Wren.

To be Lieutenant, Infantry Branch:—Alexander William Woodhead;

To be Second-Lieutenants Cavalry Branch: Robert Lysle Warren Herrick, Thomas Cooper, Norman Paterson Tucker, Arthur Lloyd Danby, John Pringle Kennedy, Eric William Wylde, Charles Walter Horne, Lionel William Middleton, James Alexander Liddell Leonard, Alfred Glasspoole, Frederick Arthur Lacey, Robert Little Reginald, Maurice Jonas George, Shand, Hugh Lang, Colin Dunlop, Donald Roy, Alfred Rice, Donald Harry Ferguson, Philip Bapty, David Award Thomas, James McAuslan, Lackenzie. Theobald, Seymour Stewart Martin Harold Gordon Monks, Frank Reginald Hallowellcarew, Arthur Penrose, Selwyn Clifford Sheard, Arkyl Donald Fraser, Claud William Collyes Benfield.

To be Second-Lieutenants, Infantry Branch:—Frank Herbert Lones, George Alexander Eland, Curnow Beverley Carthew Covell Arthur Vincent, Venables Albert Brookes, Frank Thomas Seppings-Wright, Keith Wilfred Robert O'reilly, Percy Scamander Clarke, Frank Balcombe, Jones Eric Henry Decarterel, Martin, Herbert Edwin Giles, Archibald Lewis Shrager, Sidney Thomas Gray, Charles George Barker, Edward Batten, Edward Henry Aikman, Duncan Grant Macgillivray, Thomas Ker, Roderick Spicer Porter, William Septimus Goldsmith, William Ashton Scholes, Evan, Bertram Charles Preston, William Hull Miles, Iver Hurst, Archie Anderson, Walter Ogilvy, Ian Macbeth Orr, Arthur Davies, Hubert Dudley Stearns, Archie McFadyen, John Horac Cardew, Howard Stedman, George Edward Ingram, John Hamilton O'Donoghue, Robert Reginald Balfour, McLean, Albert Victor Rooth, Thomas Alfred, Owen Thomson Frank Coutts Hendry, Alfred Fisk-Aldis Bernard, Hastings Eiloart, John Francis Davies, Hugh Fitz-Maurice, Galvin Leo Evelyn, Galvin Douglas Gordon-Wright, Stanley Melville Wright, Lionel Collins, William Sutherland Thatcher, Percy Fisher Durand, Frederick Charles Swine, Charles Claude Edmonstoune, Manson Maurice Conry O'Brien, Hugh Ingle Halliday, Ernest Ayscoghe Floyer, George Norman Nicklin, Walter Lind, Sherwill Boileau, Charles Algernon Gordon, William David Lucas, Marshall Ernest Alexander, Meldrum Harold Birch, John Augustus, Hamilton Bampton, John Collingwood Horwood.

The annual Convocation of the Madras University was held on Friday. The Hon. Mr. Shivaswami Iyer, Member of the Executive Council, delivered the address.

INDIAN TROOPS AT THE FRONT.

"Topical" War Service.

The photo shows three swordsmen on guard on the outskirts of the camp.

"OUR FATHER."

INDIAN OFFICER'S TRIBUTE TO LORD ROBERTS.

ASSOCIATED PRESS.

DELHI, Nov. 21.

The following from a responsible source has been transmitted to the Viceroy by the Secretary of State, under date the 20th:—

Last night, the 14th November, news of Lord Roberts' death was received at the Indian Headquarters, and was communicated to the corps early this morning. The news, most unforeseen and tragic, following as it does his recent visit, was received with the profound grief of all ranks.

There is no doubt that the only Englishman who attained anything near the place Lord Roberts filled in the heart of the Indian soldiers was John Nicholson, but certainly no other English soldier has commanded such a measure of human affection.

An Indian officer said: "He was truly not only the Colonel-in-Chief of our Army, he was our father, he was a pattern of the British officer under whom we gladly serve, brave, wise, and, above all, full of sympathy; it is sad. What parting with one like him is not? But, thank God, we saw him here at the last moment. If I live I will be able to tell my children in the Punjab that he shook hands with me, and spoke to me in my own language. What death could have been more to his choosing than to die amid the sound of the guns among us, the Army that he loved so well."

All the Indian officers felt the fitness of the end. A guard of honour of representatives of the army corps watched his last resting place. Bikanir, Jodhpur, Kishengarh, Cooch Behar, Sir Pertab Singh and others attended the funeral. Major General Wilcocks has sent a message of sympathy and grief of the Indian contingent.

THE C.-IN-C.'S ARMY ORDER SPECIAL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Nov. 21.

The following Indian Army Order special has been issued here to-day. It is with the deepest regret that his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief announces to the Army in India the death on the 14th instan

Field-Marshal Earl Roberts, V.C., K.G., K.P., G.C.B., O.M., G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., V.D. Lord Roberts served in India for 31 years and the fame of his deeds in this land is known to every soldier. After he had left India his name became even more famous but his interest in India and her soldiers never flagged. He was distinguished by his affection for his soldiers whether British or Indian and he constantly tried to increase the soldier's welfare and happiness. He died full of years and honours while visiting at the front the troops he loved so well and whom he had so often led to victory. His life and death stand forth as a noble example for all soldiers. The Commander-in-Chief has conveyed on behalf of himself and all ranks of the army in India their deepest sympathy with Countess Roberts and other members of the late Field Marshal's family.

INDIAN ARMY ORDER.

FORMATION OF TEN NEW COMPANIES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Nov. 21.

An Indian Army Order Special notifies that the Government of India has sanctioned a special formation of ten companies of certain classes to be attached to the existing battalions. The terms of enlistment will, if they desire, be discharged with all of the war. If the war is over sooner, men will be for three years or for the duration convenient speed. Men desiring to continue in the service after the expiration of the war will be permitted to do so under ordinary conditions for the Indian army, Companies will be attached to units conveniently situated for training. Men when trained will be despatched as reinforcements and in parties not less than 50 at a time to units in the field.

Col. A. H. Eustace, D.S.O., Indian Army, attached to the Adjutant General's branch, Army Head-quarters, is placed on special duty for the purpose of raising these companies. While so employed he will be graded as an assistant Adjutant General and be entitled to travelling and detention allowances as a recruiting officer. The formation of the following 9 companies will be proceeded with forthwith. Orders regarding the remainnig company will be issued later:—Harrals and Kharrals 2 companies, Sials 2, Gondals 1, Bachas 1 Kakezais 1, Muhiyals 1, and Punjabi Brahmins 1.

GERMAN MISSIONARIES CHARGED AT BANGALORE.

TO BE BROUGHT TO AHMEDNAGAR.

ASSOCIATED PRESS.

BANGALORE, Nov. 22.

Two German missionaries named the Rev. A. H. Bach and the Rev. G. Schmidt, of the Basel German Evangelical Mission, who were in charge of the orphanages at Arumatti in the province of Coorg have been brought into Bangalore in the custody of a volunteer escort furnished by the Coorg and Mysore Rifles on the charge of breaking parole by instructing the children under them that the English were now their enemies. They are interned in the Baird Barracks under a guard of the Bangalore Rifle Volunteers pending transfer to Ahmednagar to-morrow.

GEN. JOFFRE AT THE FRONT.

PEN PORTRAIT OF FRENCH ORGANISER OF VICTORY.

MEAL OF ONE COURSE.

Mr. Harold Ashton, special correspondent of the "Daily News," gives the following interesting and vivid penpicture of the French generalissimo:—

Adversity—and war—make strange dinner-fellows. This evening the rain was playing a devil's tatoo on the corrugated iron roof of the Hotel——. All was slush and gloom outside—the most dismal night imaginable. Half a dozen of us were dining at the round table in the salle a manager, wondering whether it was chicken or rabbit we were eating—never mind; 'twas most engaging fare whatever its disguise!——; the coast lights were blinking through the tear-dimmed window, and the revolving beacon of the lighthouse kept flashing and flashing upon us like a night-policeman's lantern.

There was a little door at the back of our table marked "Salon prive." Now and again it opened to admit the plump form of our hostess, and we caught a quick glimpse of snowy napery, cut glass ashine, piled fruits in a board dish, and over all the cheerful flicker of a fire. . . .

"You expect guests, madame?"—This to the good lady who hurried by in her best silk of glistening black, pearls at her neck, and a glow on her honest cheeks.

"Oui, Messieurs! I am commanded—I am honoured. Presently you shall see!"

FALSTAFFIAN FIGURE.

Then a great car rolled up in the mud and stopped at the door. We heard the quick breathing of its resting but restless engine. The door swung open, admitting in a gush of rain, a huge, stout French soldier, with a beard spread over his chest like a fan, great gleaming eyes under a rare bush of eyebrows. He flung his cloak aside to display a paunch Falstaffian. His stride was the stride of a soldier as he walked to the door of the little room, flung it open, and stood by the latch in an attitude of stiff attention, breathing hard.

I recognised him as a deputy from the deserted Halls of Babel in faraway Paris—a dandy of the dandies, a dilletante par excellence. M.——, by all that is wonderful! M.——in red breeches! Wonders in this wild war will never cease!

More cars pant up in the disreputable night. Again the door is opened, and the glum litle dining hall is suddenly ablaze with the kaleidoscopic tints of uniforms of blue and red and grey and silver, the sparkling shine of decorations. Spurs cling, scabbards clash.

THE GENERALISSIMO

Ahead of all, a commanding figure moves—a tall, broad-shouldered man (ah! beautiful, distracted France; 'tis well for you that those shoulders are so broad!), his rain-spattered cloak flung back, his head bared, disclosing whitening hair over a wide, serene brow, his eye serene, mild, but luminous with never-slumbering flame. A jaw moulded massively—square, resolute, splendidly strong; mouth firm to match the granite setting; but tender enough and most delightfully smiling, as we all spring up, moved by that irresistible instinct which stirs a man to reverence at the confronting of a commanding presence. . . .

General Joffre!

The great General pauses in his march across the room to greet us as our chairs grate over the floor and we jump up stiff to attention. There's just a twinkle in that full eye as it roves over us, but the greeting is kind, and in English—"Gentlemen, good evening!"

Falstaff, forgetting for the moment that he is a soldier stiff and upright, folds his paunch in a low bow as General and General Staff move into the little room and the door of the salon prive closes upon them.

ONLY AN OMELETTE.

Five minutes later another General arrives unattended and mudstained, and in his wake the directing spirit of that magic business, the Railway System of France. Falstaff opens and closes the door upon them. We linger over our coffee and cognac—cognac with a subtle touch of Benedictine in it—and speculate what's afoot and behind that guarded portal. From his breast-pocket the soldier-deputy abstracts secretly a little mirror and a tortoiseshell comb. At a few deft touches that sweeping fan of brown beard becomes more magnificent still, those fierce eyebrows fiercer than ever. . . .

Madam is summoned to the Presence. She emerges trembling and tearful.

"Mon dieu, Messieurs, would you believe it. My beautiful chicken; the garniture I have spent all my skill upon. All for nothing! The General will have but one dish—an omelette!"

Tearfully she flutters to the kitchen, wringing her hands.

AN ANGLO-INDIAN REGIMENT.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—In view of the present national crisis would it be too much to ask you for a corner of your paper for the publication of this letter.

A short while ago the Hon. Mr. Abbot, suggested to the Government of India the formation of a (Eurasian) Anglo-Indian Regiment, with but poor success.

I think it would be an excellent opportunity now to ask the hon. gentleman to repeat his request and in the event of sanction being accorded it would be an excellent opportunity for testing the pros and cons of the question, and putting the loyalty of Anglo-Indians to the test.

They could be enlisted as Territorials or for active service.—Yours, etc.

H. R. R.

Belgaum, Nov. 15.

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180—A10

HIGH COURT.

ORIGINAL APPELLATE SIDE.

LIABILITY OF A MINOR

(*Before the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Batchelor*)

NAROTAM ANANDJEE, APPELLANT-DEFENDANT *v.* JAMNADAS VITHALDAS, RESPONDENT-PLAINTIFF.

This was an appeal from the decision of Sir Dinshaw Davar. The suit was filed by Jamnadas Vithaldas for a declaration that the decree and decretal order of reference made in suit 344 of 1912 against him were null and void and not binding upon him and for setting aside that decree and order. The facts of the case were as follows:—

The appellant had filed a suit, namely, suit 344 of 1912 against (1) Canjee Hirjee and (2) against Hirjee Vussonji Govindjee Madhowjee and two others and Jamnadas Vithaldas, the respondent in this suit, "formerly carrying on business in partnership." This suit was filed on the 21st March 1912 and was heard as a short cause, before the Hon. Mr. Justice Macleod, on 28th May 1912. The learned judge made a decretal order of reference to the Commissioner to take account of what was due to the plaintiff by the defendant.

Plaintiff alleged that in March 1912 he was a minor, he having attained his majority in August 1912. He also stated that he was not a partner in the firm of Hirji Liladhar as was falsely alleged by the plaintiff in that suit. He had refused to accept the service of summons as he was a minor and in spite of Narotam Anandjee being informed by him before, the suit came to a hearing that he was a minor, the defendant throughout the proceedings falsely and fraudulently represented to the Court that he was a major.

He prayed for a declaration as mentioned above.

The defendant did not admit that the plaintiff was a minor. He stated that the plaintiff was a partner in the firm and said that the business was a joint family business, the asset being joint family property and the plaintiff's share in it was liable for all the obligations of the said firm. He alleged that summons was properly served on the plaintiff and alternatively submitted that under the particular circumstances of the case service on the plaintiff was not necessary. He further submitted that even if the plaintiff was not formally before the Court as a party to the suit yet his share in the joint family property was bound by the decree. He contended that as suit No. 344 of 1912 was under appeal this suit was unnecessary and misconceived, and would not lie.

His Lordship Sir Dinshaw Davar held that the plaintiff was a minor at the time of the filing of the suit and passing of the order, sought to be set aside. The Code of Civil Procedure distinctly laid down that no minor could be sued without the appointment of a guardian *ad litem*. The plaintiff was entitled to bring a separate suit and his Lordship was of opinion that he was perfectly justified in doing so. His Lordship held that certain issues raised by defendant's counsel as to whether the plaintiff was a member of partnership, whether summons was properly served and whether the plaintiff's share in the joint family business was not bound by the decree, did not arise in the suit.

His Lordship made a declaration as prayed for and set aside the decree and order against the plaintiff.

Against this decree the defendant appealed.

Mr. Jaykar and Mr. Mulla appeared for the appellant.

Mr. Kanga and Mr. Desai appeared for the respondent.

Their Lordships after stating the facts remarked that the appellant did not dispute the finding of the lower court that the plaintiff was a minor but it was contended that having regard to the suit 344 of 1912 and the decree and order of reference made therein, it was in substance a suit against the firm of Hirjee Liladhar and the issues overruled by his Lordship ought to have been tried as the judgment-creditor would have been entitled in spite of plaintiff's minority to execute the decree against the the partnership assets in which he was interested.

It was alleged that on 5th May 1909, the original defendants were adjudicated insolvents. From the frame of the suit 344 of 1912 it appeared that the plaintiff in that suit did not profess to sue the firm but sued the individuals carrying on business in the name and style of Hirjee Liladhar.

It also appeared from the insolvency proceedings that only two of the defendants in that suit and not Jamnadas were adjudicated insolvents. Their Lordships thought that the decree in suit 344 was a personal and not in a decree substantially against the firm and therefore there was no question of amending the decree. If it had been a decree against the firm it was quite arguable that the proper course would be to refer the plaintiff to an application for a review in order that the former decree in the suit might be amended. As their Lordships were satisfied that the decree was against the defendants personally they did not think that any obligation to the form of the proceedings could be made. The plaintiff as a minor was unable to appear and defend the suit having regard to the provision of order 32, rule 4, first; because the plaintiff declined to recognise him as a minor and secondly because he declined to have a guardian *ad litem* appointed.

The appeal was dismissed with costs.

Attorneys for the appellants:—Messrs. Mansukhlal, Jamsetjee, Hiralal and Co.

Attorneys for the respondents:—Messrs. Madhavji, Kamdar and Chotubhai.

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APPELLATE SIDE.

THREE TRIALS FOR THE SAME OFFENCE.

KRISHNA KANYA *v.* THE KING-EMPEROR, (Complainant Janu Rama).

(*Before Justices Heaton and Shah*).

This was a Criminal Revisional Application against the order of Mr. Dixit, Sessions Judge at Thana, directing a re-trial against the petitioner and 8 other accused persons discharged by Mr. Knight, First Class Magistrate of Thana.

The facts of the case are that the petitioner and the opponent were inhabitants of the village of Davle in Thana District. The inhabitants of the said village were divided into factions and owing to the said factions there was on the 25th March, 1913, Rangapanchami Day, a riot in which the petitioner and the opponent and other villagers sustained bodily injuries. The police having instituted inquiry in the matter, sent the persons who were involved in the riot to Mr. H. F. Knight, First Class Magistrate of Thana, under Section 107 of the Criminal Precedure Code. While the proceedings under Section 107 were pending before Mr. Knight, on 31st May, 1913, the opponent lodged a complaint against the petitioner and eight others before Mr. Knight under Section both 149, 326 and 452 of the Indian Penal Code. On 16th June 1913 Mr. Knight ordered with the petitioner and the opponent to give securities to keep the peace and dismissed opponent's complainant under Section 203 of the Criminal Procedure Code.

Against this order of Mr. Knight the opponent applied to the Sessions Court at Thana, and got an order for re-trial. The complaint thereupon came for disposal before Mr. Namjoshi, who on receiving a police report, found that the allegations of the opponent had no satisfactory support and dismissed the opponent's complaint.

Against this order of Mr. Namjoshi the opponent again applied to the Sessions Court, and got a second order for re-trial. The case ultimately came on for hearing before Mr. Knight, who, on recording all the evidence, advanced on behalf of the opponent dismissed the complainant under Section 253 of Criminal Procedure Code.

Against the said order of discharge the opponent once more applied to Mr. Dixit, Sessions Judge, and got a third order for re-trial on 25th June 1914.

Against this order of Mr. Dixit, the petitioner applied in revision to their Lordships, who set aside the order for retrial.

Mr. Jayant G. Rele appeared for the petitioner and Mr. Patkar, Government Pleader and Mr. Shingne for the opponent.

CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR MONDAY, THE 23RD OF NOVEMBER, 1914.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Beaman.

In the Division Court No. 40.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Cause.

655-12—Bhaishanker K and G, Diwan Bahadur Kasturchand Abirchand v Prof Tribhowandas Kalliandas Gajjar and ors, Bicknell M R and Co, Tyabji D and Co, Payne and Co, Part heard.

For hearing on exceptions to Comr's Report.

576-13—Captain and V, Esmail Haji Noor Mahomed Cassam v Bai Hirabai, Khanderao L and M.

1134-12—Unwalla P and P, Valibai widow v Goculdas Karsondas, Madh K and Ch.

Testamentary Suits.

5-14—Smetham B and Co, Bai Kashi widow v Nanashanker Mahashanker and anr, Jamsetji R and D.

13-14—Purnanand and Co, Purshotam Gopaldas Ghadially v Krishnabai widow and anr, Nanu H and Co.

Long Causes.

961-13—Edgelow G W and Co, Mulji Cursondas v Madhowji Thakersey and Co a firm, Payne and Co.

437-14—Little and Co, The India Specie Bank Limited in Liquidation v Keshrichand Rupchand, Edgelow G W and Co.

1029-13—Tyabji D and Co, The Advocate-General of Bombay, Benkuvarbai and ors, Madhowji K and C, Mirza M and M.

372-14—Ardeshir H D and Co, Haji Ebrahim Haji Ismail v Mahomed Haji Ismail, Mans H M and Co.

449-12—Payne and Co, Dady Nasserwanji Dady and ors v Heerij Ardeshir Dady and ors, Patell and Ez, Dastur and Co.

507-14—Khunderao L and M, Khumaji Gujaji and Co a firm v Dayabhai Chotalal and anr, C P D'Cunha.

1180-13—Wadia G and Co, Sakinabai widow v Bai Kazbai widow and ors, Shroff D and D.

371-14—Jehangir M and S, Bachibai widow v Goolam Hoosein Cassam Visram and anr, Pestonji E K and Co, Jehangir S M and H.

579-14—Edgelow G W and Co, Harivallabhdas Bechardas and anr v Manoher Virji and anr, Ardeshir H D and Co, Edgelow G W and Co.

Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Beaman.

In the Division Court No. 53.

For Consent Decree.

478-13—Madh K and Ch, Ratansi Narotam v Kalianji Narotam and ors.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

899-12—Tyabji D and Co, Joharmal Ladhooram a firm v Chetram Harising and ors, Jam R and D, Part heard.

397-14—Tyabji D and Co, Gangabai widow v Bai Sonabai and anr, Pochha and Co, Part heard, 16-11-14.

For further directions and costs on Comr's Report.

1346-12—Judah and S, The Advocate-General of Bombay v Damodhardas Rangildas and ors, Matu J and M. F P Pavri.

897-13—Malvi H M and R, Messrs Gambhirchand Kedarnath a firm v Sonabai widow and anr, Tyabji D and Co.

102-13—Malvi H M and R, Tribhowandas Narotumdas Malvi v Abdulally Hamimji Paghdiwalla and ors, Vachha and Co.

455-14—Jam R & D Abdulla Jusub v. Aminabai widow & ors Ragh N & Co.

631-14—Smetham B Girdhar Kalidas v. Premji Runchod & anr Madh K & Ch & Co.

545-14—Bick M R & Co Bhagwandas Parashram a firm v. Indermal Icharam & anr Mulla & Mulla.

1026-13—Bick M R & Co Raja Bahadur Shivlal Vithal v. Dharamsey Jetha & Co firm Matubhai J & M.

870-13—Patell & Ez Dattatrya Vinayek K. Dadarkar Gajanan Shrikrishna Dadar D J Mantri Jeh S M & I Moti & D.

639-14—Shroff D & D The Rising Star & Electric Cinematograph Co a firm v. Messrs Parbhudas & Hirachand & Co a firm Khambata & Co.

490-13—Manecklal & Co Kundlick Panduji Banker & ors v. Dhonduji Panduji Banker & ors Sm. B & Co Manecklal & Co.

327-14—Dubash and Co, Maneckbai widow v Keshoji Soonderji, Motichand and D.

1070-13—Nadirsha and D, Narsey Dharamsey v Navivahu widow and anr, Madh K and Ch, Jeh G and B.

209-14—Jeh G and B, Ladkabai widow v Navivahu widow and anr, Madh K and Ch, Nadir and D.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Macleod.

In the Division Court No. 43.

For Application.

Prize Court Case No. 2-14—1 F Nicholson, The Secretary of State for India in Council v The German S S Warturn Schroder Schmidt and Co Ld Claimants, Craw B and Co.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

1038-13—Mehta D and L, Kuppa Dolla and Co a firm v Parvatibai widow and anr, Malvi H M and R, Part heard.

304-14—Mehta D and L, Kuppa Dolla and Co a firm v Parvatibai widow and anr, Malvi H M and R, Part heard, 5-10-14.

For further directions and costs on Comr's Report.

1323-12—Khund L and M, Choonilal Lalchand v Motilal Raghunathdas, Bhai K and G.

Admiralty Suit.

1-14—Ard H D and Co, P Nassarwanji and Co a firm v The S S Wartenfels, E F Nicholson.

For Settlement of Issues.

443-14—Sm B and Co, Kashinath Narayan Kangootkar v Vithal Dewji Kangootkar and anr, Capt and V, Rustomji and G.

Long Causes.

463-14—Motichand and D, Messrs Rewashanker Jugjiwan a firm v Kalianmal Tilockchand and ors, Bicknell M R and Co, Jamsetji R and D.

322-14—Bicknell M R and Co, Kalianmal Tilockchand v Chaganlal Girdharlal, Jamsetji R and D.

385-14—Bhaishanker K and G, Kasturbai widow v Rambai widow, Tyabji D and Co.

182-14—Edgelow G W and Co, Bhaichand Kallianchand v Abdul Latiff Haji Sumar and ors, Tyabji D and Co, Motichand and D, Daphtary F and D.

348-14—Khunderao L and M, Ramchandra Kondaji Kaduskar v Laxmibai widow and anr, Smetham B and Co.

276-13—Tyabji D and Co, Venilal Vijbhukandas a firm v Vithaldas Jaikissondas and Co a firm, Madhavjee K and C.

354-14—Jehangir S M and H, Hemaji Vajechand a firm v Bhana Rupaji and anr, Jamsetji R and D.

627-14—Ardeshir H D and Co, Champsey Ghella and anr v Dwarkadas Lalloobhoy and anr, Sunderdas and Co.

363-13—Daphtary F and D, Vithaldas Kalianji Kapadia v Kaliandas Gopaldas and anr, Motichand and D, Manecklal and Co.

313-14—Edgtlow G W and Co, Messrs Garlick and Co a firm v Messrs Sha Wallace and Co a firm, Little and Co.

250-14—The B B and C I Ry Co v Samalbhai Nathoobhai a firm and ors, Bhaishanker K and G, Captain and V, Between the Defts.

599-13—Unwalla P and P, Govind Budhaji v Laxman Sakroji, Shroff D and D.

678-11—Judah and S, Mahadev Babaji Rane and ors v Vasudeo Nilkant Agte and anr, Subnis and G, Mulji and Th.

O S 939-14—Craigie B and C, Rustomji Byramji Jeejibhoy and ors v Rustomji Byramji Jeejibhoy and ors, Payne and Co, Craigie B and C.

748-14—Purnanand and Co, Mithibai widow and anr v Nursi Virji Mehta, Vachha and Co.

87-14—Edgelow G W and Co, Yamnabai widow v Mangesh Balkrishna Rao and anr, Bicknell M R and Co.

616-14—Jehangir M and S, Yesha alias Ganpat Dharmaji v Jamnabai widow and ors, Unwalla P and P, D J Mantri.

637-14—Dastur and Co, Jamnabai widow v Arjun Khimji and anr, Tyabjee D and Co.

554-14—Amin and D, Allimahomed Jaffer v Abdulla Jaffer, Edgelow G W and Co.

RAILWAY COLLISION AT SAMBHU.

CASUALTIES AND ENQUIRY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SAHARANPUR, Nov. 21.

As the result of the recent collision at Sambhu, N. W. Railway, the following casualties are announced:—

Killed.—Satana, Nawaganj District; Motiram Gangman and Assaram, Barnala District; Uttamsingh, Umballa District. There are also four dead unidentified.

The following received injuries:—

Dasraj and Nandlal, Railway Mail Service; Asadullah, Gulam Rasul, Moolraj, Mangatsing and Habib Koop, residence unknown; wife of Mittasing, wife of Hirasingh and Nirmal Bai, all Sukkur District; Gajasingh and Atee, both of Patiala State; Rawjiram, Gunna village; Parsram, Sahim Niader, Chakkati village; Zolim Ram, Khurjaram, Rukhamall, Ramsingh and Deesindi of Umballa District; mother of Hirasing of Rahri. The driver and both the firemen of 4 down were injured.

LAHORE, Nov. 21.

The enquiry into the railway collision at Sambu opened at the spot and it is to be conducted by the District officer of the Saharanpur district of the North-Western Railway, within whose jurisdiction the collision has taken place. The District Traffic Superintendent, District Loco Superintendent, District Carriage Superintendent, and the Executive Engineer of the railway in the presence of the Senior Government Inspector of Railways and the Magistrate of Ambala will conduct the enquiry.

According to a Calcutta contemporary an English officer who travelled with a large detachment of the Indian troops to Marseilles, stated that most of them had never seen the sea, and when they embarked at Kurrachee they laughed at the idea of the troopship being able to leave the wharf. "It is as big as a house," they said. "It will never move." When it cast off its moorings and they found themselves afloat they were speechless with wonder.

Capaiba and scntal are out of date. Take Methyloids the latest and most certain cure They relieve pain, check the discharge and give visible results in 3 hours. 180—A11

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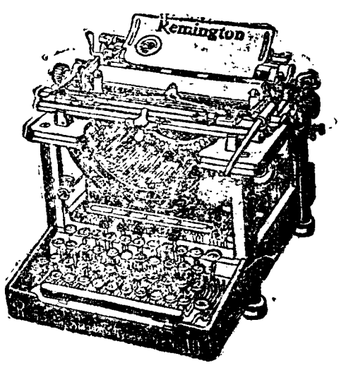

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We have now a Complete stock of Travellers' Requisites.

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Comp. Liqd. Ext. of Gulancha.—A well-tried remedy for Malarial Fevers with or without enlargement of Liver, Spleen, Jaundice, Dropsy &c. It enriches the blood and cures Anaemia. Contains no quinine.

Price Re. 1 per 6 oz. phial.

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'Malarial' Tablets.—Besides quinine these tablets contain extract of several indigenous drugs which, while enhancing the effects of quinine, have entirely neutralized its evil effects. They are indicated in all kinds of malarial fevers (quotidian, tertian and quartan). Price As. 12 per phial of 25.

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Comp. Liqd. Ext. of Kurchi.—A specific for acute and chronic Dysentery used in conjunction with our Liqd. ot Ext. Bael, it rapidly cures even the most obdurate cases. Price Rs. 1-4 per 4 oz. phial of Ext. Kurchi and As. 10 per 4 oz. phial of Ext. Bael.

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are symptoms of nerve irritation, often the result of OVER-WORK, ANXIETY, OVER-STUDY, MENTAL ANXIETY, and excesses of eating, drinking, or bodily abuses.

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A syrup of acid glycero-phosphates rich in organic phosphates, which after absorption into the blood, build up cell life and help to restore mental equilibrium, muscular vigour, and reinforced nerve power.

Original bottles of 50 doses sold throughout India, Burmah, Ceylon Settlements, etc.

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FASHIONS OF TO-DAY.

(From our Correspondent.)
LONDON, Oct. 30.

Season by season the vogue for velvet, or its humbler relation velveteen, asserts itself; and year by year, although its reign is sometimes eclipsed for a short period by the vagaries of La Mode, the "Princesse" type of dress crops up again, for it is a fashion particularly becoming to the woman of slight figure, and gives an added grace even to one of ampler proportions. Subdued colourings are quite naturally the mode of the moment; and some lovely examples of "Princesse" dresses in black velvet have been seen in the most fashionable salons. The lighter and more filmy corsage may complete the frock if preferred, and is very graceful in effect if beautifully draped.

DELIGHTFUL MOTOR WRAP.

Shown here we have a cosy and warm coat for wearing when motoring, or even for walking on a very cold day. Purple frieze cloth was the material chosen for this example; but blanket cloth could be substituted. A smart finish is given by huge black bone buttons and a skunk collar. Note the big serviceable pockets, with the overturning flaps; and the large deep cuffs, which could be made to do duty as a muff when driving and would keep the hands delightfully warm. The hat worn with this coat is black velvet, its only trimming being a large ribbon bow placed lengthways on the top of the crown.

A DAINTY NEW BLOUSE.

The useful and pretty blouse here depicted combines two different coloured materials in its making up. Its distinctive feature is the round yoke, which bids fair entirely to oust the hitherto popular V-shape before long. The materials chosen in this instance were shell-pink crêpe-de-soie, and the round "stole" and cuffs of tête-dè-negre velvet. The vest and Medicis collar are white silk shadow lace. The blouse is cut all in one, and the sleeves reach only to the elbow, being completed by prettily-shaped turn-back cuffs. The belt may also be of the tête-dè-negre velvet.

COSTUME FOR A YOUNG GIRL.

The smart girlish costume pictured below is suitable for a "maid" of the awkward age of fourteen. It is built on Russian lines of fine navy suiting serge; the trimmings consists of collar, cuffs, and waistband of dark myrtle-green cloth. The smart "frogs" are of black braid. By the aid of the paper pattern, which should be followed closely, the suit should not be difficult of accomplishment by the home dressmaker; and small mademoiselle would feel herself fashionably got up in the last word of Madame La Mode!

TALE OF GERMAN TREACHERY.

HOW THE NORTHAMPTONS WON THROUGH.

THRILLING INCIDENT OF AISNE BATTLE

One of the many thrilling incidents which occurred during the long Battle of the Rivers will be remembered to the credit of the Northamptonshire Regiment, writes the "Daily News." Remarkable doggedness and resource were shown by the detachment, who played the central part in this little war drama.

Three officers—one captain and two subalterns—and about 160 men of the regiment had to entrench themselves by the roadside some distance in advance of the main body. In front of this band was a German entrenchment containing from 400 to 500 men; only a turnip field, about 250 yards in width, separating the two forces. For five days the British had to remain in their trench, which was knee-deep in water, draining in from the road.

THE CAPTAIN'S DEATH.

Neither British nor Germans dared to make a show above ground, as picked shots were ever alert. One day the captain showed himself for a moment on the skyline from the British trench, the [illegible] he fell dead. On another occasion one of his two subalterns received severe wounds, to which he ultimately succumbed. A subaltern of less than a year's service was thus left alone in charge. Ague made its appearance in the Northamptonshire trench, and this, together with men wounded, sadly reduced the numbers of effective combatants.

At length came the climax. The foe—unaware, of course, of the strength of their opponents—put up their rifles and arms in token of surrender, and advanced across the field in scattered formation. The English subaltern left his trench to meet the enemy. A private advanced, but the subaltern demanded that an officer should come forward. The private retired, only to be replaced by another private. Again—this time in peremptory tones—came the request for an officer. A captain then approached, accompanied by a sergeant and a private.

CHANGED HIS MIND.

"You are my prisoner," said the English officer. "No," replied the German captain, "you are my prisoner!"

By this time the German officer had been able to obtain a glance at the English trench, and it is thought that, although the original intention was to surrender, the German, seeing that the opposing numbers were so few, altered his mind and gave a signal to his men on the field. These immediately began to push forward.

The English subaltern, upon being threatened by a gesture from the German officer, quickly realised the situation, and shot him dead with his revolver. He dealt similarly with the sergeant; then the private threw himself into the fray. A rough and tumble ensued between the subaltern and the private, shots rang out from the Germans in the field, and the subaltern lost consciousness. Two shots passed through the upper portion of his cap, a third drove the regimental badge of his cap against his forehead, stunning him, and a fourth wounded him in the shoulder.

The Germans pressed forward to the trench, and when on the parapet suddenly opened fire on our men at point-blank range. A mêlée followed. Of the 400 Germans about 300 were killed, some at the point of the bayonet, while others were mowed down by a machine gun.

THE FINAL SURRENDER.

It transpired that the machine-gun detachment of the Queen's Regiment had been watching the affair from some little distance away on one of the flanks, and, realising the situation, took a hand in it. The remaining one hundred Germans surrendered to a detachment of the Coldstream Guards.

Of the men of the Northamptonshire Regiment who played so prominent a part in the five days' drama, there were left at its conclusion but eight sound men and four wounded who were fit to fight.

CRUELTY STORIES REPUDIATED.

GUNDED GERMAN'S TRIBUTE TO THE FRENCH.

While most German papers continue to publish allegations of revolting cruelty against the Allies, says Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam, the "Vorwarts" today writes as follows:

"We have frequently proved the untruthfulness of a great number of reports regarding the alleged cruelties practised on German civilians and soldiers. To-day we are in a position to disprove more of such allegations."

It then proceeds to characterise as a figment of imagination a story published by the "Berliner Tageblatt" that German soldiers had been sold or had given to them cigarettes and cigars filled with powder. Not a single case, it states, has been officially established.

Among the many reports was one that the eyes of German soldiers were being gouged out by franc-tireurs. "Every eye," said the "Vorwarts," "which was damaged or destroyed has been immediately transformed into an eye gouged out by franc-tireurs." It continues:

"The other day a well-known Berlin newspaper published in large print a statement that in the hospital at Cross Lichterfelde alone there were ten slightly wounded German soldiers whose eyes had been gouged out by nefarious hands. Our comrade, Dr. Liebknecht, on inquiry from a medical director of the above hospital, received from Prof. Rautenbourg the following reply: 'There is fortunately no truth in these reports.'"

The "Taegliche Rundchau" recently published the following letter from a German prisoner of war:

"Dear Parents,—On September 7, I was shot through the lung. The wound is healing normally, and I hope soon to be completely restored. Our field hospital No. 7, which was undefended by troops, fell into French hands. We are now French prisoners of war. The French treat us like comrades, so we may look calmly on the prospect of rather a long imprisonment.

"We shall be tended in a French hospital. Our doctors and nurses will be sent back to Germany. There is no ground for anxiety. I am in a French schoolroom and reading French books, among which I found Jules Verne, who said: 'La Guerre est toujours un grand malheur.' He is right."

"The Vorwarts," commenting on the above, says that the most characteristic feature of the document is that the father of the writer received news that the 7th Field Hospital, in which his son was, had been surprised by franc-tireurs, and that all the wounded had been massacred.

FOR PRINCES AND RICH MEN ONLY.

THE ROYAL YAKUTI.

(ANANG VILAS.)

This Yakuti or life-giving nectar has been prepared from the best, choicest and richest vegetable drugs. It has a wonderful property of increasing the nerve power and is a specific for diseases. This valuable medicine is used in large quantities among Rajas, Maharajas and many of our esteemed customers. But we have ventured to give it publication simply with a view to place it before the general public owing to the demand of several friends. It is needless to expatiate upon the magical qualities of this our invaluable medicine. We would not like to blow the triumpet as is the fashion of the day but suffice it to say that the use of this medicine is recommended to those who have any faith in the efficacy of Ayurvedic and Unani medicines. We recommend it also to those persons who desire to tone up the nervous system, to strengthen the body refresh the memory, and to guard against debility. It works like a charm and the effect is lasting. It restores strength, and it is enough to say that musk is not that which a perfumer admires, it is that which diffuses fragrance of its own accord. Price per tin containing 40 pills, Rupees ten only. Postage extra. No PARHEZ necessary.

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MECCANO breathes the very spirit of the age, for every boy is eager to build bridges, cranes and numberless engineering models.

MECCANO is not a toy which will be hastily thrown aside: the ordinary inanimate toy soon tires a bright intelligent boy. In Meccano is found a fund of endless pleasure and profit. The finished model pleases for a time, and when its interest wanes the whole is dismantled and another model constructed.

REMEMBER—Every **MECCANO** set is capable of dozens of differing models. All the parts are interchangeable.

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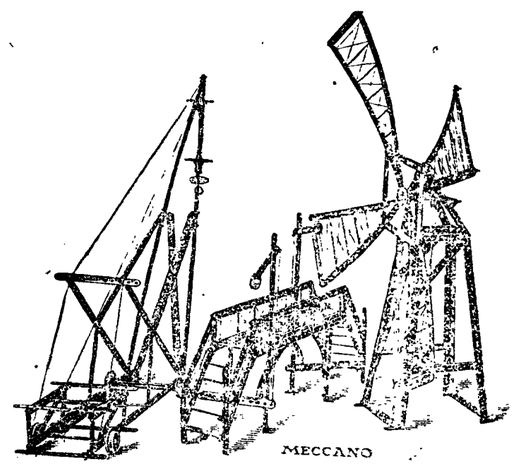
Commands the sustained interest of young and old. A book illustrating the different models is in every box.



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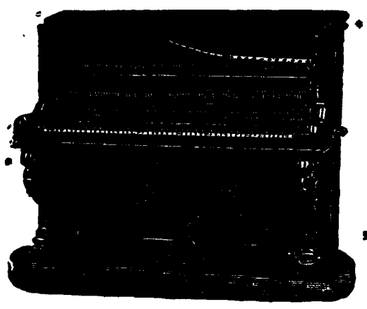

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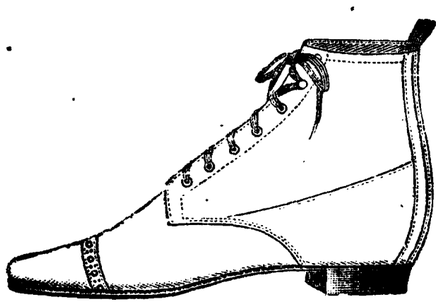

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The Indian Pain-Balm.

It gives you instantaneous relief, soothes, comforts and heals you from pain. Restores beauty, joy and peace. Brings back the sweet face of youth and a smiling look. Avoid useless drugs and good-for-nothing pain cures. Make a note that you should either get AMRUTANJAN or not get other preparations which flood the Market Price per bottle ans. 8 only. With beautiful Tin.

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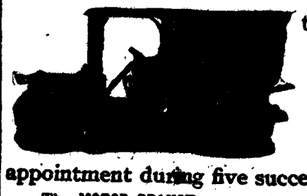

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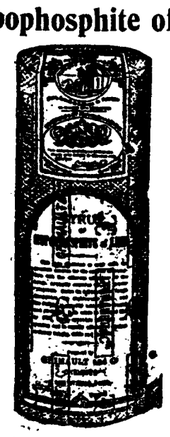

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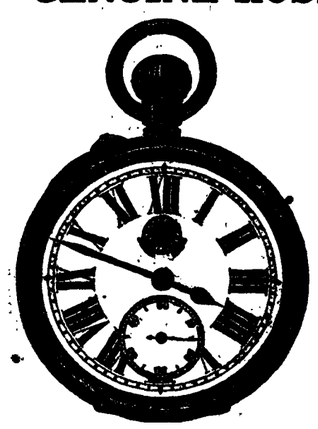

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Printed and published by A. P. BREWIN, for the INDIAN NEWSPAPER COMPANY, at the 'BOMBAY CHRONICLE' Press, Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay.